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LOVE INSURANCE

BY EARL DERR BIGGERS

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CHAPTER IX—Continued.

"The same as yours. I am Harrowby's friend. Now, Mr. Wall, this is the situation as I see it—wanted, board and room in a quiet neighborhood for Mr. George Harrowby. Far from the street-cars, the vaudeville stage, the wedding march and other disturbing elements. And what is more, I think we've found the quiet neighborhood. I think it's right here aboard the Lileth."

"Oh—indeed!"

"Yes. A simple affair to arrange, Mr. Wall. Trimmer and his live proposition are just about due for their final appearance of the night at the opera-house right now. I will call at the stage door and lead Mr. Trimmer [illegible] after his little introductory speech. I will keep him away until you and a couple of your sailors—I suggest the two I met so informally in the North River—have met the vaudeville lord at the stage door and gently, but firmly, persuade him to come aboard this boat."

Mr. Wall regarded Minot with a cynical smile.

"A clever scheme," he said. "What would you say was the penalty for kidnapping in this state?"

"Oh, why look it up?" asked Minot carelessly. "Surely Martin Wall is not afraid of a backwoods constable."

"What do you mean by that, my boy?" said Wall, with an ugly stare.

"What do you think I mean?" Minot smiled back. "I'd be very glad to take the role I've assigned you—I can't help feeling that it will be more entertaining than the one I have. The difficulty is the way is Trimmer. I believe I am better fitted to engage his attention. I know him better than you do, and he trusts me—begging your pardon—further."

"He did give me a nasty dig," said Wall, flaming at the recollection. "The easy mountebank! Well, my boy, your young enthusiasm has won me. I'll do what I can."

"And you can do a lot. Watch me until you see me lead Trimmer away. Then get his pet. I'll steer Trimmer somewhere near the beach, and keep an eye on the Lileth. When you get George safely aboard, wave a red light in the bow. Then Trimmer and I shall part company for the night."

"I'm on," said Wall, rising. "Anything to help Harrowby. And—this won't be the first time I've waited at the stage door."

"Right-o," said Minot. "But don't stop to buy a champagne supper for a trained seal, will you? I don't want to have to listen to Mr. Trimmer all night."

They rowed ashore in company with two husky members of the yacht's crew, and ten minutes later Minot was walking with the pompous Mr. Trimmer through the quiet plaza. He had told that gentleman that he came from Allan Harrowby to talk terms, and Trimmer was puffed with pride accordingly.

"So Mr. Harrowby has come to his senses at last," he said. "Well, I thought this vaudeville business would bring him round. Although I must say I'm a bit disappointed—down in my heart. My publicity campaign has hardly started. I had so many lovely little plans for the future—say, it makes me sad to win so soon."

"Sorry," laughed Minot. "Lord Harrowby, however, deems it best to call a halt. He suggests—"

"Pardon me," interrupted Mr. Trimmer grandiloquently. "As the victor in the contest, I shall do any suggesting that is done. And what I suggest is this—tomorrow morning I shall call upon Allan Harrowby at his hotel. I shall bring George with me, also some newspaper friends of mine. In front of the crowd Allan Harrowby must acknowledge his brother as the future heir to the earldom of Raybrook."

"Why the newspaper men?" Minot inquired.

"Publicity," said Trimmer. "It's the breath of life to me—my business, my first love, my last. Frankly, I want all the advertisement out of this thing I can get. At what hour shall we call?"

"You would not consider a delay of a few days?" Minot asked.

"Save your breath," advised Trimmer promptly.

"Ah—I feared it," laughed Minot. "Well then—shall we say eleven o'clock? You are to call—with George Harrowby."

"Eleven it is," said Trimmer. They had reached a little park by the harbor's edge. Trimmer looked at his watch. "And that being all settled, I'll run back to the theatre."

"I myself have advised Harrowby—" Minot began.

"Wise boy. Good night," said Trimmer, moving away.

"Not that I have been particularly impressed by your standing as a publicity man," continued Minot.

Mr. Trimmer stopped in his tracks. "As a matter of fact," went on Minot, "I never heard of you or any of the things you claim to have advertised, until I came to San Marco."

Mr. Trimmer came slowly back up the gravel walk.

"In just what inland hamlet, untouched by telegraph, telephone, newspaper and railroad," he asked, "have you been living?"

Minot dropped to a handy bench, and smiled up into Mr. Trimmer's thin face.

"New York City," he replied.

Mr. Trimmer glanced back at the lights of San Marco, hesitatingly. Then—it was really a cruel temptation—he sat down beside Minot on the bench.

"Do you mean to tell me," he inquired, "that you lived in New York two years ago and didn't hear of Cotrell's Ink Eraser?"

"Such was my unhappy fate," smiled Minot.

"Then you were in Ludlow street jail, that's all I've got to say," Trimmer replied. "Why, man—what I did for that eraser is famous. I rigged up a big electric sign in Times Square and all night long I had an electric Cotrell's erasing indiscreet sentences—the kind of things people write when they get foolish with their fountain pens—for instance—I hereby bleed to Tottie Footlights all my real and personal property"—and the like. It took the town by storm. Theatrical managers complained that people preferred to stand and look at my sign rather than visit the shows. Can you look me in the eye and say say that you never saw that sign?"

"Well," Minot answered, "I begin to remember a little about it now."

"Of course you do." Mr. Trimmer gave him a congratulatory slap on the knee. 'And if you think hard, probably you can recall my neat little stunt of the prima donna and the cough drops. I want to tell you about that—"

He spoke with fervor. The story of his brave deeds rose hig hto shatter the stars apart. A half-hour passed while his picturesque reminiscences flowed on. Mr. Minot sat enraptured—his eyes on the harbor where the Lileth, like a painted ship, graced a painted ocean.

"My boy," Trimmer was saying, "I have made the public stop, look and listen. When I get my last publicity in the shape of an 'In Memoriam' let them run that tag on my headstone. And the story of me that I guess will be told longest after I am gone, is the one about the grape juice that I—"

He paused. His audience was not listening; he felt it intuitively. Mr. Minot sat with his eyes on the Lileth. In the bow of that handsome boat a red light had been waved three times.

"Mr. Trimmer," Minot said, "your tales are more interesting than the classics." He stood. "Some other time I hope for a continuation of them. Just at present, Lord Harrowby—or Mr. if you prefer—is waiting to hear what arrangement I have made with you. You must pardon me."

"I can talk as we walk along," said Trimmer, and proved it. In the middle of the deserted plaza they separated. At the dark stage door of the opera-house Trimmer sought his proposition.

"Who d'yer mean?" asked the lone stage-hand there.

"George, Lord Harrowby," insisted Mr. Trimmer.

"Oh—that bum actor. Seen him going away a while back with two men that called for him."

"Bum actor!" cried Trimmer indignantly. He stopped. "Two men—who were they?"

The stage-hand asked profanely how he could know that, and Mr. Trimmer hurriedly departed for the side-street boarding-house where he and his fallen nobleman shared a suite.

About the same time Dick Minot blithely entered Lord Harrowby's apartments in the Hotel de la Pax.

"Well," he announced, "you can cheer up. Little George is painlessly removed. He sleeps tonight aboard the good ship Lileth, thanks to the efforts of Martin Wall, assisted by yours truly." He stopped, and stared in awe at his lordship. "What's the matter with you?" he inquired.

Harrowby waved a hopeless hand.

"Minot," he said, "it was good of you. But while you have been assisting me so kindly in that quarter, another—and a greater—blow has fallen."

"Good lord—what?" cried Minot.

"It is no fault of mine—" Harrowby began.

"On which I would have gambled my immortal soul," Minot said.

"I thought it was all over and done with—five years ago. I was young—sentimental—calcium-light and grease paint and that sort of thing hit me hard. I saw her from the stalls—fell desperately in love—stayed so for six months—wrote letters—burning letters—and now—"

"Yes—and now?"

"Now she's here. Gabrielle Rose is here. She's here with the letters."

"Oh, for a Cotrell's Ink Eraser," Minot groaned.

"My man saw her downstairs," went on Harrowby, mopping his damp forehead. "Fifty thousand she wants for the letters or she gives them to a newspaper and begins to sue—at once—tomorrow."

"I suppose," said Minot, "she is the usual Gaiety girl."

"Not the usual, old chap. Quite a remarkable woman. She'll do what she promises—trust her. And I haven't a farthing, Minot—it's all up now. There is no way out of this."

Minot sat thinking. The telephone rang.

"I won't talk to her," cried Harrowby in a panic. "I won't have anything to do with her. Minot, old chap—as a favor to me—"

"The old family solicitor," smiled Minot. "That's me."

He took down the receiver. But no voice that had charmed thousands at the Gaiety answered his. In-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

CONFESSES PLOT TO BLAST SHIPS WITH MUNITIONS

One of Three Arrested, a German, Planned to Destroy Vessels Loaded With War Goods.

New York, Oct. 25.—Robert Fay, a lieutenant in the German army, who was arrested in Weehawken, N. J., yesterday, charged with conspiracy, confessed today that he had come to the United States for the purpose of blowing up merchant ships leaving this country for Europe with arms and ammunition for the allies.

Fay declared that his passage to America had been arranged by the German secret service and that he got into the country last April without any difficulty. The captive said that he had reported to Captain von Papen, German military attache in this country, but had been warned not to tamper with ships and munitions factories in this country. However, Captain von Papen gave Fay permission to do what he could in Canada.

I acted solely upon my own responsibility, and I had no connection whatsoever with the German embassy," said Fay.

Two Others Arrested.

Fay made his statement in the presence of Chief of Police Patrick McCann, of Weehawken. While he was talking, Walter Scholz, an alleged confederate, and Paul Daeche, a material witness, were in a nearby cell.

"I came to the United States last April on the steamship Rotterday," said Fay. "My object in coming here was to interfere with the shipment of arms and ammunition to the allies.

"I am a soldier. I was a lieutenant in the Sixteenth infantry and fought in Champagne, France. I saw the terrible havoc of the French artillery fire and determined to do what I could to prevent the allies from getting any more guns and ammunition from the United States.

"I laid my plans before my colonel and got permission to get in touch with the secret service department of my government. A leave of absence was granted and the secret service department arranged for my passage.

"That was all the help I got from the government. I paid all my own expenses. When I arrived in New York I saw Capt. von Papen and Capt. Boy-Ed. Both of the gentlemen refused to make use of a device which I had invented to further my plans in preventing shipments of munitions to the other side.

Had Water-Tight Mine.

"This device was a water-tight mine to be attached to propellers timed to explode when ships were at sea.

"I am not a spy and am willing to give all the information I have to the United States government."

The government agents and police investigating the case have already confiscated 360 pounds of dynamite, a high-powered automobile, a speedy motorboat and materials for the making of time bombs.

Dr. Albert Ed'er, secretary to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States, denied that any of the men arrested were connected with the German embassy or were even known there.

The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Rander in Weehawken and remanded to jail without bail for 24 hours on request of the federal authorities. They will be arraigned again tomorrow, charged with conspiracy and having explosives in their possession unlawfully.

According to the men in charge of the investigation, the conspiracy is widespread, extending to many parts of the country, and the brains of it is Fay, who is said to have been an officer in the German army as late as last year, when he took part in the battle of the Marne, in France.

Detectives are making efforts to connect the activities of Fay and his companion with numerous explosions that have occurred on munitions ships and fires in plants where powder and other munitions are manufactured for the allies.

Fay had $480 in new $20 bills and gold in his trunk and $20 in his pocket. After searching his rooms, the New Jersey authorities announced that they had confiscated the following belonging to Fay:

A chart of New York harbor, showing the forts.

Twenty-five pounds of trinitrate of toluol.

About 360 pounds of dynamite.

Five mines to be attached to the propellers of steamships, with time clocks attached.

Two hundred bomb cylinders.

Four hundred percussion caps.

Two automatic pistols.

Fay's racing automobile, and a highpowered motor boat which he kept moored in the Hudson river at Grantwood, were also confiscated.

The clue which led to the arrest of Fay and Scholz was picked up by accident by detectives who have been trying to run down the perpetrators of damage to ships leaving Hoboken piers. A detective overheard a scrap of conversation relating to an order for a high explosive. The explosive was to be delivered in Hoboken and the sleuth was able to run down the consignee, who proved to be Scholz.

"It is true I have been carrying on some experiments, but I never put a bomb upon a ship or damaged any munitions plant," declared Fay.

SEE GIGANTIC PLOT

Washington, Oct. 25.—Belief that a gigantic conspiracy exists to destroy every munition plant in this country was manifested in official circles here today. The arrests yesterday and today, it was believed, may result in completely breaking up this plot.

By direct orders of Attorney General Gregory, not an official in the department of justice would discuss the arrests. It was learned, however, that William Flynn, chief of the government secret service, went to New York Saturday in anticipation of the arrests. He personally had charge of the situation, and it was reported today that he will remain in that vicinity until the case is completely cleared.

A. Bruce Bielski, chief of the division of investigation of the department of justice, admitted that his agents are working in conjunction with the New York police on the matter. He said that so far he has not received a report from them.

American to Aid in Warding Off "Zepps"

DR. LEE DE FOREST

London, Oct. 20.—Dr. Lee De Forest, New York inventor of wireless appliances, is today discussing with the British authorities a scheme for protecting London against Zeppelin raids.

Dr. De Forest was summoned by Sir Percy Scott, who a month ago was placed in command of the aerial defenses of the capital, and he will be entrusted with the work of installing his latest invention in and about London. Dr. De Forest is the inventor of the Andion amplifier, an instrument for the magnifying of electrical impulses.

Some fellers are opposed t' ever'thing they can't run.

If there's such a thing as a nerve tonic I know some folks who must swim in it.

GERMANS SEE PEACE BY SPRING; BRITONS PIN FAITH ON FLEET

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—Germany expects peace by spring. High officials in government quarters base their prediction that the war has not many months to run, on "the sound business sense of the British."

This business sense will make itself felt when the British see that there is nothing to be gained by continuing the war, it is believed.

"We now hold a strong fortified line in the west inclosing a great enclave of Belgian and French territory," said a high official. "We shall soon have a similar line fortified in the east. Behind these lines we can sit tight and secure. The British will soon find out they cannot force the Dardanelles."

* * *

Although Germany will not now make any statement on the conditions of peace, feeling that it might be misconstrued as a confession of weakness, it is known that definite terms are being given serious consideration.

Germany's plans in the event of a victorious peace, include neither the absorption of Belgium nor other wholesale annexation.

A great indemnity is the cardinal point in the desires of official Germany, it is believed. This is demanded to compensate Germany for the steadily growing war costs and to compel the enemy to cease paying out the billions spent annually on armaments, in order to meet the indemnities. This would be considered a "guarantee" against future attack.

* * *

France is looked to to supply a large part of the expected indemnity. Territorial demands against France are apparently confined to rectification of the frontier for strategic reasons.

The restoration of Germany's colonial empire in its entirety, with certain additions, probably at the expense of Belgium, is the second cardinal point desired.

The plan for a strip of territory down to the coast line has been dropped, as in view of the development of submarines a naval base on the English Channel is not considered necessary.

German control of the railroad in Belgium for a number of years is not likely to be demanded.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—"Germany aims at world domination and against world domination the British fleet from the of time Queen Elizabeth to the present day has always been found the surest and most effectual protection," is the contribution of A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, to the Navy League's symposium in connection with today's observance of Trafalgar day.

Winston Spencer Churchill, ex-first lord of the admiralty and at present chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, writes in part:

"For six months no hostile flag has flown outside the Baltic. We are stronger than ever and incomparably better adapted for war conditions. The great strategic conclusions upon which our naval disposition is based have been vindicated.

* * *

"From its shrouded throne amid northern storms the grand fleet dominates and will finally decide the fate of the warring nations, and by that formidable combination, strength and patience, will secure the victory of our just cause.

"On land good days have not yet come. The valiant Russian front wears thin, the French and British offensive in the west has pierced but has not ruptured the German fortified lines. Through our long delays the enemy has seized a new initiative in the Near East, and the oriental inclination in his war policy raises new perils of peculiar significance to us. A hazardous struggle, vast expense and hard privation lie before us.

* * *

"Courage! All is well with the fleet. The destruction of German military manhood is irreplaceable. Under the sure shield of the navy every mistake can be retrieved; every neglect can be repaired.

"The choice to save or to lose the freedom of the world rests still with the British people and their leaders. The spirit of Nelson and the memory of Trafalgar should rouse us now to sustain unwearyingly the darkening conflict, and by proceeding to all necessary extremes and by laying aside every impediment, to rescue Britain from dishonor and Europe from ruin."

WILSON RETURNS THANKS FOR NATION'S BLOODLESS VICTORIES FOR HUMANITY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—In designating Thursday, November 25, as Thanksgiving Day, President Wilson Thursday called attention to the fact the United States has been at peace while most of Europe has been at war, and also cited America's diplomatic victories of the year for our rights and the rights of humanity, without a breach of friendship.

The proclamation follows:

"It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. The year that is now drawing to a close since we last observed our day of national thanksgiving has been, while a year of discipline because of the mighty forces of war and of change which have disturbed the world, also a year of special blessing for us.

"Another year of peace has been vouchsafed us; another year in which not only to take thought of our duty to ourselves and mankind, but also to adjust ourselves to the many responsibilities thrust upon us by a war which has involved almost the whole of Europe. We have been able to assert our rights and the rights of mankind without breach of friendship with the great nations with whom we have to deal, and while we have asserted rights, we have been able also to perform duties and exercised privileges of succor and helpfulness which should serve to demonstrate our desire to make the offices of friendship the means of truly disinterested and unselfish service.

"Our ability to serve all who could avail themselves of our services in the midst of crises has been increased, by a gracious Providence, by more and more abundant crops; our ample financial resources have enabled us to steady the markets of the world and facilitate necessary movements of commerce which the war might otherwise have rendered impossible; and our people have come more and more to a sober realization of the part they have been called upon to play at a time when all the world is shaken by unparalleled distress and disasters.

"The extraordinary circumstances of such a time have done much to quicken our national consciousness and deepen and confirm our confidence in the principles of peace and freedom by which we have always sought to be guided. Out of darkness and perplexity have come firmer councils of policy and clearer perceptions of the essential welfare of the nation. We have prospered while other people were at war, but our prosperity has been vouchsafed us, we believe, only that we might the better perform the functions which war rendered it impossible for them to perform.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 25th of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship, render thanks to Almighty God.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

"By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
"Secretary of State.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

VENETIAN CHURCH IS DAMAGED BY A SHELL

Austrian Aeroplanes Make Attacks on Venice.

Rome, Oct. 25.—Three air attacks were made against Venice by Austrian aeroplanes last night, it was officially announced today.

A shell struck the Chiesa Degli Scalzi church, destroying the ceiling with its large fresco by G. B. Tiepolo. Incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped, one of them falling in the Piazza of St. Mark. Various parts of the city were damaged.

The text of the official statement follows:

"Enemy aeroplanes made three attacks against Venice last night, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs. One struck the Chiesa Degli Scalzi church, destroying the ceiling with its painting by Tiepolo. Another incendiary bomb fell in the Piazza of St. Mark.

"Other bombs struck various parts of the city with slight damage."

The Chiesa Degli Scalzi church was formerly known as the "Church of the Barefooted Friars," and was begun in 1649. From 1683 to 1689, workmen added a new facade to the building, making it the most sumptuous church of Venetian Baroque style in northern Italy. The interior was restored in 1853-1862. The ceiling was decorated with a large fresco by G. B. Tiepolo, representing the miraculous removal of the House of the Virgin to Loreto. The high altar by Giuseppe Sardi, constructed in the Seventeenth century, has eight spiral columns.

REHABILIATION OF MEXICO NOW UP TO U. S. BANKERS

With the Country Bankrupt, America Must Finance the Government of Carranza.

Washington, Oct. 22.—With Carranza established as head of the de facto government of Mexico, the United States and the other powers responsible for his selection are carefully considering how the new government shall be financed. Mexico is absolutely bankrupt. Its industries are almost completely ruined. Many of its cities have been practically destroyed.

In order to secure the money needed to restore the republic to its place in the family of nations, enormous sums must be secured, and all that now is available as security on which to borrow the money, probably three-quarters of a billion dollars, from American bankers—for this country, it is now realized, must finance Mexico for the next two decades—are the natural resources of the country.

Claims Exceed Quarter Billion.

Officials of the state department say the claims which will be assumed by Carranza for damages sustained by American interests and the permanent government that will succeed him, will exceed $250,000,000. And there are some officials who say the figure will be double that sum. Southern Pacific railway, the Guggenheim smelting interests, the Greene Consolidated Copper Co. and hundreds of other corporations and individuals have claims that will total into the hundreds of millions.

Then there are death claims on behalf of the 250 or more Americans who have fallen victims to the Mexican bandits and the hundreds of claims on behalf of the American and other foreign ranchers whose establishments have been looted and buildings burned during the passage of the tide of rapine and robbery to and fro across the prosperous section of Mexico.

British oil and railway corporations likewise have filed claims for millions. So have French, Spanish, German and Chinese financiers. The total is staggering, and even when the legal claims are separated from those which are to be repudiated, the sum total will be hard to raise.

It is expected Carranza will name an international claims commission to pass upon all claims soon. He has promised Secretary of State Lansing that the personnel of this commission will be one to arouse confidence that it will be fair. It is probable the commission will be chosen largely from the supreme court of Mexico, but whether there is to be a commission on which each foreign country interested shall have a representative or separate commissions for each country, has not yet been settled. To finance the claims, it is expected that a bond issue, secured by the internal resources, customs duties and a system of taxation to be devised by the new Mexican congress when elected, will be ordered. These bonds will have the unofficial guarantees, at least, of the United States and the Latin-American countries. In addition, Carranza believes that, with tranquil conditions restored, millions of foreign capital immediately will be invested in Mexico, and a plan to tax it for revenue raising purposes will be considered.

It is already accepted here that American stockholders in the Mexican National Railways will receive no indemnity for the losses sustained during the last five years of anarchy. The Mexican government holds a majority of this stock. Unless it backs a claim for losses, none can be paid.

N. Y. POTATO CROP

New York state will produce 36,300,000 bushels of potatoes this year, as against more than 53,000,000 last year. The total production of the United States also falls off. New York produces this year about one-tenth of all potatoes grown in the United States.

FEAR TROUBLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

U. S. Officials, in Role of Guardians of the Peace, Face Busy Winter.

Washington, Oct. 23.—According to the best information obtainable here the United States will have its work cut out for it for the next few months in preventing the institution of revolutionary movements that will set Central America aflame.

Soldiers of fortune who have been serving with Carranza, Villa, Huerta and other Mexican leaders, are deserting them now and offering their services to the perpetual revolutionary juntas maintained openly in New Orleans and other southern cities. And with the Mexican situation far from settled, and with Haiti in such a state that occupancy for five years will be necessary to stamp out the rebellious Cacos, the outlook is far from being reassuring to the state department.

So far as Mexico is concerned, the latest information obtainable by the state department is that Villa has about a six months' supply of ammunition on hand and can probably maintain his positions in Sonora for an indefinite time, although very likely he will have to give up all of Chihuahua. The most disquieting news reaching here, however, is that Felix Diaz is co-operating with Zapata and that the combined columns may become a serious menace to Mexico City.

So far as Haiti is concerned, Rear Admiral Caperton and his marines hold the sea coast and some of the roads into the interior. When they begin their planned general round-up of the natives to disarm them, serious trouble is certain.

The Honduran revolution is still in an incipient stage. Followers of Gen. Maximo Burro Rosales have assembled an expedition at Quintana Roo, within a day's sail of the Honduran coast, and also have purchased munitions and supplies in New Orleans.

The situation in Nicaragua has not yet been cleared up by the state department and details are being sought eagerly. Ever since the ousting of Zelaya, in 1909, the United States has kept Adolpho Diaz in the presidency by two companies of marines stationed in the palace of Managua. Recently, however, two movements that are characterized as serious have been started, and officials believe that unless additional marines are sent there the situation may get out of hand.

Conflicting explanations are offered for the disorders in Guatemala. It is accepted that an open revolt is in progress against President Cabrera, who has been succeeding himself in office for 18 years. Officials here believe that this movement is being backed by disgruntled Carranzistas from Mexico and they believe that it can be stamped out, as the Guatemalan army is a finely equipped and disciplined one.

WOODEN LEG SAVES FARMER FROM BEAR

Attacked by Beast He Disturbs While Fishing.

Sunbury, Pa., Oct. 21.—John Davison, a Catawissa Mountain farmer, who lives near the town of that name, says he is glad he has a wooden leg, for it saved him numerous hurts in a battle with a bear.

Davison says he was riding horseback along the Susquehanna, which skirts dense mountain growths at that point, when he saw a black bear fishing in the river. It would dive down and come up with a fish in its mouth. Angered by his approach, bruin dropped a fish and gave chase, but Davison drew his revolver and fired. He missed and the animal came on after him and bit and clawed at his wooden leg. He fired again and then a freight train approached on a railroad nearby. This, together with the tooting of the locomotive whistle, frightened the beast and it dropped to its feet and ambled off into the woods.

The farmer exhibited a torn pair of trousers and lacerated wooden leg to his friends as proof of his story.

Map Shows Where Czar and Kaiser Are Fighting

On the eastern battlefront the Russians stormed Austro German positions north of Tarnopol in Galicia, capturing over 7,500 prisoners, two howitzers, and a number of mach. e guns.

In the center of the battle line the Germans, by counter attacks on the Styr river and at Baranovichi, checked the Russians. Berlin reports the Germans have taken upwards of 4,000 prisoners in the last few days.

The German advance on Riga and Dvinsk in the north appears to have come to a temporary halt.

KAZAN

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By James Oliver Curwood

CHAPTER II—Continued.

Kazan paid no attention to him. Another form had approached out of the night, and stood now in the circle of illumination made by the lanterns. It was McCready, who was to accompany Thorpe and his young wife back to the Red River camp, where Thorpe was in charge of the building of the new Transcontinental. The man was straight, powerfully built and clean shaven. His jaw was so square that it was brutal, and there was a glow in his eyes that was almost like the passion in Kazan's as he looked at Isobel.

Her red and white stocking-cap had slipped free of her head and was hanging over her shoulder. The dull blaze of the lanterns shone in the warm glow of her hair. Her cheeks were flushed, and her eyes, suddenly turned to him, were as blue as the bluest bakneesh flower and glowed like diamonds. McCready shifted his gaze, and instantly her hand fell on Kazan's head. For the first time the dog did not seem to feel her touch. He still snarled at McCready, the rumbling menace in his throat growing deeper. Thorpe's wife tugged at the chain.

"Down, Kazan—down!" she commanded.

"Down!" she repeated, and her free hand fell on his head again. He slunk to her feet. But his lips were still drawn back. Thorpe was watching him. He wondered at the deadly venom that shot from the wolfish eyes, and looked at McCready. The big guide had uncoiled his long dog-whip. A strange look had come into his face. He was staring hard at Kazan. Suddenly he leaned forward, with both hands on his knees, and for a tense moment or two he seemed to forget that Isbel Thorpe's wonderful blue eyes were looking at him.

"Hoo-koosh, Pedro—charge!"

That one word—charge—was taught only to the dogs in the service of the Northwest Mounted Police. Kazan did not move. McCready straightened, and quick as a shot sent the long lash of his whip curling out into the night with a crack like a pistol report.

"Charge, Pedro—charge!"

The rumble in Kazan's throat deepened to a snarling growl, but not a muscle of his body moved. McCready turned to Thorpe.

"I could have sworn that I knew that dog," he said. "If it's Pedro, he's bad!"

Thorpe was taking the chain. Only the girl saw the look that came for an instant into McCready's face. It made her shiver. A few minutes before, when the train had first stopped at Les Pas, she had offered her hand to this man and she had seen the same thing then. But even as she shuddered she recalled the many things her husband had told her of the forest people. She had grown to love them, to admire their big rough manhood and loyal hearts, before he had brought her among them; and suddenly she smiled at McCready, struggling to overcome that thrill of fear and dislike.

"He doesn't like you," she laughed at him softly. "Won't you make friends with him?"

She drew Kazan toward him, with Thorpe holding the end of the chain. McCready came to her side as she bent over the dog. His back was to Thorpe as he hunched down. Isobel's bowed head was within a foot of his face. He could see the glow in her cheek and the pouting curve of her mouth as she quieted the low rumbling in Kazan's throat. Thorpe stood ready to pull back the chain, but for a moment McCready was between him and his wife, and he could not see McCready's face. The man's eyes were not on Kazan. He was staring at the girl.

"You're brave," he said. "I don't dare do that. He would take off my hand!"

He took the lantern from Thorpe and led the way to a narrow snow-path branching off from the track. Hidden back in the thick spruce was the camp that Thorpe had left a fortnight before. There were two tents there now in place of the one that he and his guide had used. A big fire was burning in front of them. Close to the fire was a long sledge, and fastened to trees just within the outer circle of firelight Kazan saw the shadowy forms and gleaming eyes of his team-mates. He stood stiff and motionless while Thorpe fastened him to a sledge. Once more he was back in his forests—and in command. His mistress was laughing and clapping her hands delightedly in the excitement of the strange and wonderful life of which she had now become a part. Thorpe had thrown back the flap of their tent, and she was entering ahead of him. She did not look back. She spoke no word to him. He whined, and turned his red eyes on McCready.

In the tent Thorpe was saying:

"I'm sorry old Jackpine wouldn't go back with us, Issy. He drove me down, but for love or money I couldn't get him to return. He's a Mission Indian, and I'd give a month's salary to have you see him handle the dogs. I'm not sure about this man McCready. He's queer chap, the company's agent here tells me, and knows the woods like a book. But dogs don't like a stranger. Kazan isn't going to take to him worth a cent!"

Kazan heard the girl's voice, and stood rigid and motionless listening to it. He did not hear or see McCready when he came up stealthily behind him. The man's voice came as suddenly as a shot at his heels.

"Pedro!"

In an instant Kazan cringed as if touched by a lash.

"Got you that time—didn't I, you old devil!" whispered McCready, his face strangely pale in the firelight. "Changed your name, eh? But I got you—didn't I?"

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

LOVE INSURANCE

BY

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued from First Page

stead there came over the wire, heated, raging, the tones of Mr. Henry Trimmer.

"Hello—I want Allan Harrowby—ah, that's Minot talking, isn't it. Yes. Good. I want a word with you. Do you know what I think of your methods? Well, you won't now—telephone rules in the way. Think you're going to get ahead of Trimmer, do you? Think you've put one over, eh? Well—let me tell you, you're wrong. Well—let me tell you now. You've played into my hands. Steal Lord Harrowby, will you? Do you know what that means? Publicity. Do you know what I'll do tomorrow? I'll start a cyclone in this town that—"

"Good night," said Minot, and hung up.

"Who was it?" Harrowby wanted to know.

"Our friend Trimmer, on the warpath," Minot replied. "It seems he's missed his vaudeville partner." He sat down. "See here, Harrowby," he said—it was the first time he had dropped the prefix, "it occurs to me that an unholy lot of things are happening to spoil this wedding. So I'm going to ask you a question."

"Yes."

"Harrowby"—Minot looked straight into the weak, but noble eyes—"are you on the level?"

"Really—I'm not very expert in your astounding language—"

"Are you straight—honest—do you want to be married yourself?"

"Why, Minot, my dear chap! I've told you a thousand times—I want nothing more—I never shall want anything more—"

"All right," said Minot, rising. Then go to bed and sleep the sleep of the innocent."

"But where are you going? What are you going to do?"

"I'm going to try and do the same."

And as he went out, Minot slammed the door on a peer.

Sticking above the knob of the door of 389 he found a telegram. Turning on his lights, he sank wearily down on the bed and tore it open.

"It rained in torrents," said the telegram, "at the dowager duchess's garden party. You know what that means."

It was signed "John Thacker."

"Isn't that a devil of a night-cap!" muttered Minot gloomily.

CHAPTER X.

Two Birds of Passage.

On the same busy night when the Lileth flashed her red signal and Miss Gabrielle Rose arrived with a package of letters that screamed for a Cotrell, two strangers invaded San Marco by means of the eight-nineteen freight south. Frayed, fatigued and famished as they were, it would hardly have been kind to study them as they strolled up San Sebastian Avenue toward the plaza. But had you been so unkind, you would never have guessed that frequently, in various corners of the little round globe, they had known prosperity, the weekly pay envelope, and the buyer's crook of the finger summoning a waiter

One of the strangers was short, with flaming red hair and in his eye the twinkle without which the collected works of Bernard Shaw are as sounding brass. He twinkled about him as he walked—at the bright lights and spurious gaiety under the spell of which San Marco sought to forget the rates per day with bath.

"The French," he mused, "are a volatile people, fond of light wines and dancing. So, it would seem, are the inhabitants of San Marco. White flannels, Harry white flannels. They should encase that leaning tower of Pisa you call your manly form."

The other—long, cadaverous, immersed in a gentle melancholy—groaned.

"Another tourist hothouse! Packed with innocents abroad, and everybody bleeding 'em but us. Everything here but a real home, with chintz tablecovers and a cold roast of beef in the ice-chest. What are we doing here? We should have gone north."

"Ah, Harry, chide me no more," pleaded the little man. "I was weak, I know, but all the freights seemed to be coming south, and I have always longed for a winter amid the sunshine and flowers. Look at this fat old duffer coming! Alms! For the love of Allah, alms!"

"Shut up," growled the thin one. "Save your breath till we stand hat in hand in the office of the local newspaper. A job! Two jobs! Good lord, there aren't two newspaper jobs in the entire south. Well—we can only be kicked out into the night again. And perhaps staked to a meal, in the name of the guild in which we have served so long and liquidly."

"Some day," said the short man dreamily, "when I am back in the haunts of civilization again, I am going to start something. A Society for Melting the Stone Hearts of Editors. Motto: 'Have a heart—have a heart!' Emblem, a roast beef sandwish rampant, on a cloth of linen. Ah, well—the day will come."

They halted in the plaza. In the round stone tub provided, the town alligator dozed. Above him hung a warning sign:

"Do not feed or otherwise annoy the alligator."

The short man read, and drew back with a tragic groan.

"Feed or otherwise annoy!" he cried. "Heavens, Harry, is that the way they look at it here? This is no place for us. We'd better be moving on to the next town."

But the lean stranger gave no heed. Instead he stepped over and entered into earnest converse with a citizen of San Marco. In a moment he returned to his companion's side.

"One newspaper," he announced. "The Evening Chronicle. Suppose the office is locked for the night—but come along, let's try."

"Feed or otherwise annoy," muttered the little man blankly. "For the love of Allah—alms!"

They traversed several side streets, and came at last to the office of the Chronicle. It was a modest structure, verging on decay. One man sat alone in the dim interior, reading exchanges under an electric lamp.

"Good evening," said the short man genially. "Are you the editor?"

"Uh, huh," responded the Chronicle man without enthusiasm, from under his green eye-shade.

"Glad to know you. We just dropped in—a couple of newspaper men, you know. This is Mr. Harry Howe, until recently managing editor of the Mobile Press. My own name is Robert O'Neill

—a humble editorial writer on the same sheet."

"Uh, huh. If you had jobs, for God's sake why did you leave them?"

"Ah, you may well ask." The red-haired one dropped, uninvited, into a chair. "Old man, it's a dramatic story. The chief of police of Mobile happened to be a crook and a grafter, and we happened to mention it in the Press. Night before last twenty-five armed cops invaded the peace and sanctity of our sanctum. Harry and I—pure accident—landed in the same general heap at the foot of the fire-escape out back. And here we are! Here we are!"

"My newspaper instinct," said the Chronicle man, "had already enabled me to gather that last."

Sarcasm. It was a bad sign. But blithely Bob O'Neill continued.

"Here we are," he said, "two experienced newspaper men, down and out. We thought there might possibly be a vacancy or two on the staff of your paper—"

The editor threw off his eye-shade, revealing a cynical face.

"Boys," he said, "I thank you, from the bottom of my heart. I've been running this alleged newspaper for two long dreary years, and this laugh you've just handed me is the first I've had during that time. Vacancies! There is one—a big one. See my pocket for particulars. Two years, boys. And all the time hoping—praying that some day I'd make two dollars and sixty cents, which is the railroad fare to the next town."

Howe and O'Neill listened with faces that steadily grew more sorrowful.

"I'd like to stake you to a meal," the editor went on, "But a man's first duty is to his family. Any burglar will tell you that."

"I suppose," ventured O'Neill, most of the flash gone from his manner, "there is no other newspaper here?"

"No, there isn't. There's a weird thing here called the San Marco Mail—a morning outrage. It's making money, but by different methods than I'd care to use. You might try there. You look unlucky. Perhaps they'd take you on."

He rose from his chair, and gave them directions for reaching the Mail office.

"Good night, boys," he said. "Thank you for calling. You're the first newspaper men I've seen in two years, except when I've looked in the glass. And the other day I broke my looking-glass. Good night, and bad luck go with you to the extent of jobs on the Mail."

"Cynic," breathed O'Neill in the street. "A bitter tongue maketh a sour face. I liked him not. A morning outrage called the Mail. Sounds promising—like smallpox in the next county."

"We shall see," said Howe, "that which meets our vision. Forward, march!"

"The alligator and I," mutered O'Neill, "famishing, perishing. For the love of Allah, as I remarked before, alms!"

(To Be Continued.)

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

Will some reader tell me through these columns what I can do for my colts to make it eat. It is a half breed Percheron, five and a half months' old and just weaned. It won't eat anything but green fodder and grass.—F. Tenn.

I would like to have a Farmstead reader give me information about setting out grapes. What is the best time of the year to do this and what part of the vines should you use? Should the ground be fertilized if the soil is a sandy loam?—L., Mich.

How and when should one plant apple seeds to obtain the best results? I would appreciate it if some reader could give me these facts.—W., Ind.

FIGHT THE WEEDS

It is a hard fight for an individual farmer here and there, no matter what pains and expense are taken to keep weeds under control, but if all farmers are interested there is little trouble or expense in keeping farms clean.

There are two very important points in connection with this subject. One is a short crop rotation and the other is keeping fence rows clean.

The rotation that has been in general use in the northern part of Virginia is corn, wheat twice, mixed grass being sown with the second crop of wheat. This grass is generally made into hay for several seasons, then used for pasture as long as possible. A better rotation for the purpose of weed eradication, and fully as good in other respects, would be corn twice, wheat and mixed grass. Sow rye or crimson clover at the last working of the first corn crop, to be plowed down in the spring. This seed should be sown ahead of a small tooth cultivator. For this purpose use a five-tooth, one-horse cultivator, going once in a row each way, running the cultivator very shallow. In preparing your field for corn, cultivate thoroughly before planting and don't be afraid some neighbor will beat you planting corn. After corn is planted, harrow with a spike-tooth harrow before corn comes up. This is very necessary if a crust has formed before corn comes up. After corn is well up, give ground a good, deep cultivation each way. After that a skim through once in a row with the five-tooth. Every week or ten days will be sufficient.

Sow wheat after the second crop of corn with mixed grass the same as in fallow wheat. The same care should be used in preparing corn stubble for wheat and grass as is used in preparing land for corn; and again, don't get nervous if you see some fellow begin to seed wheat about September 20th, but keep the harrows, disk, and spring tooth going. Sow timothy in the fall, mixing it with fertilizer about ten pounds per acre, and about eight pounds of clover and two pounds of alfalfa in the spring behind a good, sharp spike-tooth; and again, don't get nervous. You won't hurt the wheat. Now when your grass is ready to cut, do it; but don't wait for weed seed to ripen. Experiments have shown that timothy hay is most digestible when bloom is falling. Another reason for cutting early is that it or any crop makes heaviest draft on soil fertility when seed is ripening. Another thing, your next crop will be all the better if the previous crop was cut at the right time.

A little alfalfa is recommended for purposes of soil inoculation, as enough plants will likely grow to encourage alfalfa bacteria, making it unnecessary to inoculate later if a crop of alfalfa is wanted.

As an aid to your grass choking out weeds, sweeten your soil with burnt lime or ground limestone. If you think it will not be necessary to use a sweetener, try an acre and convince yourself. About one ton of lime or two tons of limestone will be sufficient for several crop rotations.

A mixture of mammoth clover or alsike will give a more even stand.

Now as to fence rows. They should be cleaned at least twice a year. First time a mowing scythe will answer. This should be directly after harvest. The second time, about the middle of August, use a brier scythe and a sharp, broad mattock, and get 'em all. Odd corners and rock brakes should have the same treatment as fence rows.

Wherever possible, fields should be pastured, if only for a short time each year. Sheep are about the best scavengers, but a few old hungry cows are nearly as good.

TRAPPING WEASELS

To catch a weasel use a clean, freshly smoked steel trap covered with some light dry material like chaff or hulls of grain seed. Set the trap where the weasel is in the habit of coming and bait with a chicken's head or other meat. Put the bait over the trap where the weasels will have to jump for it. The trappers' rule is to "put the trap where the animal's foot will have to go." Live poultry will be more attractive to the weasel than bait, therefore shut the birds all up, so that it will be bait or nothing for the criminal.

THE DAIRY

CHOOSING SEPARATORS

A thorough skimming test is much the best way to judge a cream separator. But you can learn more about machines than you would at first think, by simply comparing the length of the cranks. A machine that turns hard is usually made with a long crank, in order to give more leverage.

At first, a separator with a long crank may seem to run easier than another, but the longer sweep of the crank and the greater bend of the body make the work extremely tiresome. Other things being equal, a separator with a short crank which does not require the operator to bend over too much in turning is the best one to buy. As a rule they are easy running or they would not have short cranks.

THE ORCHARD

AN ORCHARD DISEASE

Crown gall is a disease that affects a great many plants, especially cultivated ones. It generally attacks trees at the crown of the roots, hence is called crown gall. The most commonly affected are the stone fruit class of trees, such as peach, plum and others; also the apple falls easily a victim of this disease. It begins as a small, fleshy swelling, continues to grow, and as it grows the first part affected dies, and it generally continues to grow and die until it girdles the tree.

In the apple this growth of a tumor is also accompanied by numerous slender roots on the surface of the tumor These roots are, however, very different from the normal roots and are frequently called "whiskers" hence we speak about "whiskered" roots in the apple.

In the peach the root system is also greatly changed, inasmuch as the tendency to tap-root is abandoned for numerous and small lateral roots. The growth and decay of the tumor is very similar to the cancer upon animal tissue and should be called cancer, as the Germans call it, instead of crown gall.

This disease (crown gall) is caused by bacterial organisms, that are very easily found in the fresh or incipient gall. It is very infectious. Sound trees, for example, shipped in a bundle with one diseased tree is fully sufficient to infect all the sound ones in the bundle. A diseased tree "healed in" with sound trees, even for a short time, is certain to produce infection among the sound trees.

Among the shrubs, blackberries, dewberries, raspberries and roses are especially liable to this disease. It is, therefore, not advisable to plant an orchard in land lately cleared of such brambles. In fact, there is plenty of evidence to show that many of our forest trees and shrubs are liable to be infected with this disease, but it is less fatal and makes much slower progress among these trees than among our above mentioned orchard trees.

The disease has especially spread rapidly within the last twenty or twenty-five years, dating back to the heavy planting of commercial peach orchards in the South. An absolute remedy has not yet been found. In fact, there is no hope of curing a diseased tree in an orchard already infected. But disinfecting nursery trees before planting and exercising great care in selecting sound ones for planting are precautions that may become a more or less effective remedy in this trouble.—H. Ness, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

SAN JOSE SCALE

The fight against the San Jose scale can begin as soon as the leaves drop. The standard remedy is lime-sulphur. A ready-prepared form of this mixture may be had of seedsmen or dealers, or you can make it at home by using the following formula: Slake twenty-two pounds of fresh lump lime in the vessel in which the mixture is to be boiled, using only enough water to cover the lime. Add seventeen pounds of sulphur (flowers or powdered), having previously mixed it in a paste with water. The boil the mixture for about an hour in ten gallons of water, using an iron (not a copper) vessel. Next add enough more water to make, in all, fifty gallons. Strain through wire seive or netting, and apply while mixture is still warm. A good high-pressure pump is essential to satisfactory work.

For large, high trees it is necessary to have an extension rod, an extra length of hose, and an elevated platform built on the wagon upon which the operator can stand. Oftentimes each line of hose supplies a cluster of nozzles—two, or three, or even four; and for extensive work there may be several lines of hose running from the same pump, with an operator for each. Thus one man may be spraying the lower part of the tree from the ground, while another man sprays the upper part of the tree from the tower.

Motor goggles are a great help in protecting the eyes from the solution when spraying.

MOUNDING TREES

Mounding trees with soil piled about a foot high around the trunk, keeps away mice which, during some years, are very destructive. If one does not mound his trees, he should either put wire netting collars around them, or be prepared to tramp down the snow around each tree if there is much vegetation in the orchard. It is not necessary to do the mounding or banking before the weather becomes fairly cold, but there is no reason why this should not be done at any time during the fall. One important point is to scrape away the vegetation that may be close to the trunk, so that the earth that is thrown in by the shovel will rest upon earth, instead of upon a mat of gress or leaves through which the mice may burrow and thus reach the trunk and girdle it beneath the mound which you have added. There have been cases where the short-tailed meadow mice burrowed through the base of the mounds because there was so much organic matter or vegetation under them to make them loose and vulnerable.

THE GARDEN

STORING ROOTS

Carrots should be dug earlier than the more hardy crops. They can be stored in a cave, pit, cellar or any cool, well ventilated place where the roots will not freeze. Salsify, parsnips and horseradish are hardy and may be left in the ground all winter without danger of loss from freezing. However, there is always a demand for these roots during the winter, and some of them should be stored for the winter trade.

BURY ASPARAGUS

Asparagus and rhubarb roots for spring planting should be dug this fall. The former can be tied up in bundles of 50 or 100 and buried in moist sand, or in a well drained spot in the open. The rhubarb roots can be put into rather small piles and covered lightly with earth to keep them from drying out. Freezing will not hurt them. Many growers claim that it is a benefit.

VEGETABLES IN WINTER

Many summer vegetables go to waste every year because of unsuitable storage facility. Besides the vegetables which the housewife can dry or "put up," the following will keep in fresh condition during winter if properly stored: Potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, onions, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, and a few others less important.

One of the first things to do is to sort out perfect specimens. Bruised and broken vegetables are almost sure to decay and spoil others. Do not overlook a ventilation in storing vegetables. A tile or two projecting above the roof is excellent for this purpose. The principal soil requirement is that it be well drained.

For storing cabbage the trench method is one of the best. You can prepare most of the trench very quickly with just a plow.

Here are a few general directions: Beets especially must not be bruised. Bleeding diminishes their quality. Cut the tops aff about an inch and a half from the root. Harvest and store beets and carrots before frost. Parsnips need not, contrary to a common notion, be left in the ground all winter. Dig the roots after one or two sharp frosts and store the same as beets.

If you prefer to keep root crops in a cellar, you can prevent them from drying out by covering with clean sand or, as a second choice, moist excelsior.

Keep squashes and pumpkins in a dry and fairly warm place—50 to 60 degrees. Harvest them before hard frosts come after allowing them to harden two or three days in the field.

Onions must be kept cool and dry. An attic where the temperature does not fall below freezing is a good place for onions. After being pulled, onions should lie on the ground in the field for a few days. Then put in open crates for a week or more to dry out. Soft onions never keep well.

Irish potatoes should be dried in the open for half a day, and then put in an airy place for a few days before being stored in the cellar. Sweet potatoes require the same storage conditions as squashes and pumpkins. A dry warm room is good. They keep best when "sweated" for about ten days, at a temperature of 80 degrees, before being stored.

LIVE STOCK

FIGHTING TICKS

"Ticks take as much as 200 pounds of blood a year from a 1,000-pound steer; cut the milk production of cows nearly 50 per cent; reduce the home price of meat animals from 1-2 to 1 cent a pound; prevent bankers from lending money to promote the live stock industry; keep down fertility and production of farms; and make the southern farmers pay $50,000,000 a year to supply the never-ceasing barbecue of blood." Thus Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture of the United States, remarked in telling of the new tick campaign the government has started.

"Dip the tick" is the slogan which the department of agriculture has adopted for a special campaign against the cattle tick of the south. Blazoned in big letters this legend will stand out in startling relief upon a two-colored poster which the department proposes to display in every postoffice in the tick-infested country.

"It costs less than 50c a head to dip the cattle of a county and free that county from quarantine," Mr. Vrooman said, "and enable its cattle to compete with free cattle at the stockyards. But before the ticks can be cleaned from a county the people in that county, by themselves or with the aid of the state, must build dipping vats which cost from $50 to $100 each, and must supply arsenic, which costs about 5 cents per head, to make the arsenical bath that kills the ticks. The people must then join in seeing that every steer or cow is dipped a sufficient number of times to kill all the ticks infesting the cattle, and prevent the seed ticks in the grass from finding a new boarding house."

The department will co-operate with a county that is ready to dip ticks by sending its expert field men to supervise the building of vats, to prepare the arsenical bath and to take charge of the dipping of cattle. The people of a county and state, however, have to provide the small amount of money necessary for the actual dipping.

STEER SELECTION

It is highly important that the young steers selected for feeding are of the right sort. With the present prices of feed stuffs and labor, economy is necessary to eliminate loss and waste if the feeding operations are to be profitable.

Scrub feeding cattle are rapidly becoming a thing of the past. It is money out of the pocket to put good feed into a "robber" steer. The present demand is for feeds of high quality. A steer with a low, blocky, wide, round body, with short legs and wide back, with a broad muzzle and short head, a large roomy middle, showing ample room for consumption of large quantities of food and with fine thick soft hair has every indication of being a profitable feeder.

Two-year-olds make the best feeders for the average farmer. Such cattle can seldom be beaten when it comes to rapid and economical profits. Three-year-olds, provided they be purchased reasonably, are sometimes used to advantage but as a rule two-year-olds make more rapid gains than do the older ones. In selecting feeding steers it should be kept in mind that a uniform lot of cattle always takes the eye of the buyer and sells at a fancy price. Thus, you see the necessity of feeding steers of like shape, color and breed. To secure these kind of steers pure bred beef males should be used. Neighbors in a corn, beef and hog district ought to co-operate and follow similar lines, if best results are to be secured.

After selecting the right sort of steers for feeding purposes the next point is, to feed them off as quickly as possible.

FEED FOR SHEEP

It is often argued that sheep should be kept by farmers because they live in lean pastures and are useful in ridding the fields of weeds, getting much of their living from what other stock will not eat and that the farm is much better rid of. That is all true, but that should not be the main reason for keeping sheep. In fact, weed destruction should be only an incident.

The value of the sheep is in wool, lambs and mutton. To do their best in these lines, sheep need and should have as good treatment as other domestic animals.

Sheep may live on pastures that would not sustain horses or cattle, but they will not do their best on such pastures. They may eat and thus destroy weeds and even sprouts and brambles, that other stock would not touch, but such growths do not make their best feed.

POULTRY

HEALTH OF POULTRY

Grit, charcoal and green food in addition to the regular grains, will be found necessary to keep the flock in the best condition. The best poultry breeders know that the fowl on free range will probably obtain plenty of grit but they keep it before the birds at all times as it is not expensive and they wish to be sure that every hen receives the proper amount to keep her strong and well.

Clean out the poultry house at least once each week. We have found, says a writer, that scattering a few shovelfuls of garden soil under the roosts is a first class method of saving the manure. The dropping boards are then easy to clean and the soil, according to experiment station reports, will fix the nitrogen in the manure and make it more valuable for spreading back on the garden. A frequent cleaning of the house results in a healthier flock as birds cannot prosper and roost in an atmosphere saturated with devitalizing gases.

The hay chaff from the barn floor should be dumped into the poultry house. The hens will like it and if you dump a few bushels on the poultry house floor in the evening you will find them scratching and singing the next morning and working up the kind of appetite which means a good feeder and a good producer.

Plan to improve your poultry plant whenever possible and you will note a general improvement in the health and appearance of your fowls. The improvements may consist of larger ranges, cleaner houses, stronger and more vigorous males, plenty of dusting places, and sufficient shade. All of these improvements will make you a real poultry farmer and the health of your flock will in direct proportion increase your receipts from both eggs and stock.

To keep fowls healthy never feed them so-called egg foods which are only patent condiments suitable to inflame the organs and reduce the real value of the bird. Some of them may seem to stimulate the hens for a while but the stimulation is unnatural and of very temporary value. Pepper is not good for poultry and also may inflame the organs. The poultry breeders who are successful stick to the balanced rations of good substantial foodstuffs and do not experiment with "patent medicines."

The open front poultry house seems like the most practical method of housing poultry that has been devised. It insures a plentiful supply of fresh air for the birds and prevents draughts. I have never seen an open front house that seemed damp if it was properly cleaned and the houses with glass windows nearly always seem damp and close. The open front house costs less money and is the only sure way of keeping the flock in good condition.

ANIMAL FOOD

If the best egg yield is to be obtained animal food in some form must be supplied during the fall and winter months. During spring and summer, fowls having range, will obtain animal food in the form of bugs and worms, but when the frosty days come and this form of animal food can no longer be obtained, the poultryman must supply this element in the ration by the feeding of green cut bone, beef scrap or milk.

If to be obtained, fresh bone from the butcher is not only the cheapest but the best animal protein food that can be obtained. Bone is rich in protein, fat and minerals. It should always be fed while fresh, especially if the weather is at all warm, since it spoils quickly, and the feeding of tainted bone is always attended with danger.

The best way to feed bone is to cut it with a cutter and mix it with the wet mash. If this is done each hen will get her share. If, however, the bone is fed as a separate feed, as is often done, some of the hens will overeat of the bone, while others will get none or an insufficient quantity to induce the best egg yield.

If it is impossible to obtain bone, beef scrap will supply the hens with the needed animal protein. Beef scrap is a product of the packing houses, and is the residue from tallow and lard rendering, thoroughly cooked and ground. Beef-scrap is usually a safe food, but sometimes the scrap, as purchased, is spoiled and unfit for poultry food. Scrap that smells bad should be rejected, since the feeding of spoiled meat is always attended with danger, usually causing bowel trouble and sometimes limberneck. Before feeding the scrap it would be well to give it a thorough test by boiling a small quantity. If, while boiling, it gives off a wholesome odor, one can be quite certain that the scrap is safe. The proportion of scrap fed is usually 10 per cent of the ration.

Cracklings can sometimes be purchased from local butchers at a price much less than that charged by dealers for commercial beef-scrap. These are identical with beef-scrap in food elements, and it is always a matter of economy to purchase and feed them, if possible.

Milk is also an animal protein food. Milk, however, is not sufficiently rich in protein to entirely replace bone or beef-scrap. Where milk is fed, it is customary to reduce th proportion of bone or scrap in the ration one-half. Milk should be fed always sweet or always sour, since the changing from one to the other will likely upset the fowl's digestion.

DON'T GORGE HENS

In feeding poultry, it is never advisable to feed heavily during the early hours of the day. A hen gorged with food early in the morning, will have no incentive to exercise — will lay around the roosting quarters and take on fat. In feeding for winter eggs the appetities of the hens should never be fully satisfied until just before they go to roost at night.

During the winter months I always feed the first food of the day in deep litter, says a farmer. The scratch grain is composed of equal parts whole wheat and cracked corn. A mash food is never fed early in the morning, for the reason that it fully satisfies the appetities of the hens and they will not work diligently in the litter. The wet mash is fed at noon, or shortly thereafter. The mash is composed of two parts bran, one part each of middlings, cornmeal, cut clover, beefscrap and ground oats, with the hulls sifted out. The hens are given all they will eat of this mash. If any is left after the hens are through feeding, it is removed and given to the hogs. About an hour before dark, the hens are given all they will eat of whole corn and wheat and sent to bed with full crops. Grit, charcoal and oyster-shell are kept before them all the time.

FEED CHILDREN

On Properly Selected Food. It Pays Big Dividends.

If parents will give just a little intelligent thought to the feeding of their children the difference in the health of the little folks will pay, many times over, for the small trouble.

A mother writes: "Our children are all so much better and stronger than they ever were before we made a change in the character of the food. We have quit using potatoes three times a day with coffee and so much meat.

"Now we give the little folks some fruit, either fresh, stewed or canned, some Grape-Nuts with cream, occasionally some soft boiled eggs, and some Postum for breakfast and supper. Then for dinner they have some meat and vegetables.

"It would be hard to fully describe the change in the children, they have grown so sturdy and strong, and we attribute this change to the food elements that I understand, exist in Grape-Nuts and Postum.

"A short time ago my baby was teething and had a great deal of stomach and bowel trouble. Nothing seemed to agree with him until I tried Grape-Nuts softened and mixed with rich milk and he improved rapidly and got sturdy and well."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FARM BRIEFS

The mowed and cleaned roadside, the prepared woodpile, boards on barn and fences all tight and not hanging, the stock in good order—all testify that good farming is practiced on that farm.

Make careful preparations to supply plenty of good water for the dairy herd, old and young, not icewater. Pipe water to the stalls, if possible.

Not more than two breeding sows should be kept in one pen, and then care should be had that they agree perfectly.

Be sure that the doors to the yards are wide, and that the sows do not drag their bellies over the sill in going out and in.

Arrange the feed troughs so that the sheep can not get their feet in them. A fouled feed trough is an abomination to sheep.

Give the calves and young things the warmest and sunniest corner of the barn. Their quarters must be clean, dry and light, and well ventilated, but with no drafts.

Take scions soon for next year's fruit tree grafting. Clover them with sand or sawdust and place in a dark, cool cellar.

The quails are your friends and need your protection. Lean a bundle of fodder against the fence to afford shelter. See that there is plenty of winter feed for these bug enemies.

Rats and mice will be hunting for warm quarters now. Stop up every hole before they get the start of you. Pound up glass; mix it with cement. Guess they won't touch that if you fill their runways with it.

Dehorning is a good practice. It makes cows quiet and docile and saves them much pain that may be inflicted when horns are retained.

Whenever possible, record the dates of service and calving. This enables a dairyman to avoid many mistakes that might prove costly.

Early breeding stunts growth. Heifers should be bred to drop their calves when about 2 years old or older.

The dairy farmer not only studies how to feed his cow but how to feed his land. He is not a soil robber, as he realizes that the farmer who reduces the fertility of his land robs without reason, since he steals from himself.

Clean up the orchard and patches. Otherwise the place will have a ragged appearance.

Don't let the lamb perish; if weak get it a rubber nipple to slip over a bottle, and let it become Mary's pet. An old woolen stocking, punctured for leg holes, makes a splendid sweater to help keep it warm.

When skunks are scarce field mice and girdled trees are plentiful. The skunk pays. Girdled trees are poor property.

Crowd all the old torn bran sacks and such things into a big bag and sell them to the next junk man that comes along. The money they will bring you will go toward buying something you really need; and the room the old sacks take up might far better be used in some other way

In planning to house the hogs for the winter season, do not crowd too many in one pen.

As the machinery is being stored for winter is a good time to note defects and broken parts. Make a record of them and look after repairs before spring.

Box stalls with ground floors, if possible, should be arranged for the colts for the winter. If short of room and it is necessary to put the colts in stalls, be sure that the floors are level

Sow onion seed in protected frames for transplanting in spring

Tack five minutes to the work of your day and go over the calves with comb and brush. It will be the best investment of time you can make

Clean the orchard ground of all the fallen fruit, feed it or burn it.

After being put away in the tool chest for a few days, unused tools often rust badly, especially in very wet weather. To prevent this, soak an old sponge or piece of flannel with machine oil and put it in the chest with the tools. This takes but a moment, and as long as the oil remains the tools will keep bright and shining. Try it.

Mares bred in November drop their foals in the following October, after the heavy farm work is done and the flies are gone.

Now, when handling the cow you raised, you often find it convenient to lead her, and acknowledge the economy of teaching all calves to lead. Sometimes a cow that refuses to lead is seriously injured by dragging or forcing her to go where desired.

Skim milk buttermilk is the equal of natural buttermilk in practically every important respect.

Self Heating Iron

NEW "STANDARD" Makes and contains its own Heat. Works while it is heating, heats while it is working. Saves miles of walking.

Saves Its Cost Every Month. Economical, safe, convenient. The "Standard" is stove, fuel, heat—all in one. Fire is inside. Carry it about, go where you please. Don't stay in hot kitchen; iron any place, any room, on porch or under shade Tree. Go right along, one thing after another.

All kinds of clothes ironed better in half the time. No waiting, no tapping to change irons. Right heat. Easily regulated. No time wasted. Iron on table all the time, one hand on the iron, the other to turn and fold the clothes. The "Standard" is neat, durable and compact; all parts within radius of iron and handle. No tanks nor fittings standing out at sides or ends to hinder or be in the way. No wires or hose attached to bother. Right size, right shape, right weight. Cheapest fuel, two cents does ordinary family ironing. Every iron tested before shipping. Ready for use when received. Price low Sent anywhere

"Standard"

AGENTS MAKE MONEY. Men or Women. Quick, easy, sure. All your business. Experience not necessary. Sells on merit—sells itself. They buy on sight. Every home a prospect. Every woman needs it. Price low—all can afford it. HOW THEY DO SELL—Even 2 or 3 a day gives $27 to $40 a week profit; 6 sales a day is fair for an agent; some will sell a dozen in one day. Show 10 families—sell 6. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write postal today for description, agents selling plan. How to get FREE SAMPLE. C. BROWN MFG. CO. 4678 Brown Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Acid Stomach Claims Millions Of Hogs!

An enormous percentage of all hog losses is due to stomach disturbances and stomach disturbances are largely due to acidity, which interferes with the digestive juices and thereby impairs digestion. Result—thin, scrawny hogs that seem half-starved no matter how much they eat. Millions die. Thousands of hog raisers have proved that the safe and reliable way of neutralizing this acid and preventing its forming again is to mix just a little

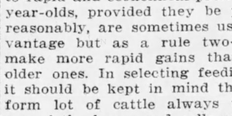
MERRY WAR LYE

in swill, or with the drinking water, if the hogs are on dry rations. It not only neutralizes the acid but also sweetens the swill, thereby preventing the fermentation that causes the acidity. Moreover, it adds weight to hogs because it helps thorough digestion, leaving no waste food. Hogs come right up, under this simple treatment which produces amazing results.

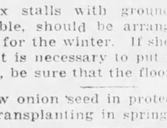
There's as much difference in Lye as there is in Doctors, so don't count any trial made with any other than Merry War Powdered Lye. The experience of thousands of hog raisers has proved the value of Merry War Lye. Its use is *not* an experiment.

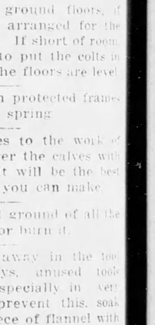
Send for free booklet filled with letters from hog raisers. They will convince you. But a better way to be convinced is to give it a trial on your own hogs. The cost is practically nothing. It is absolutely safe to feed to hogs according to plain, *easy-to-follow* directions on label.

Keeps Poultry Healthy Merry War Powdered Lye mixed with feed or water according to directions on label, helps to make poultry sturdy and better able to resist White Diarrhoea, Diarrhoea from Indigestion, Cholera, Roup, Limberneck, Gapes, Worms, etc.



"There Are No Substitutes"





GENUINE GUARANTEED Wm ROGERS & SON **FREE** OAK DESIGN SUGAR SHELL

Send Only 3 "Merry War" Lye Trade-Marks

There are so many practical, every-day uses for Merry War Powdered Lye in the house and on the farm that we have made this remarkable gift offer to induce you to give it a common-sense trial. Don't send the entire labels—just cut out the trade marks—the large words "MERRY WAR" printed in red on the face of the label and send 3 trade-marks with coupon.

We will at once send you the Sugar Shell—one to a family on this special offer *and tell you how easy it is to get a complete set of this beautiful silverware absolutely free*—sufficient to last a lifetime.

For Sale Everywhere *None genuine without the words* "MERRY WAR" *and the picture of hog on the label.*

At grocers', druggists', and feed dealers'—10c a can. If your dealer will not supply you, we will see that you are supplied at $1.20 per dozen cans, all charges prepaid, and if requested we will take off trade-marks and send Sugar Shell as offered also full particulars for obtaining full set *free*.

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo. Premium Department 95

E. Myers Lye Co., St. Louis, Mo. Premium Department 95

Enclosed find 3 "Merry War" trade-marks. Send me, *absolutely free, prepaid*, Wm Rogers & Son Oak Design Sugar Shell and list of full set to match.

Name .....

Postoffice .....

R. F. D. ..... State .....

Write your own and dealer's name and address plainly.

Dealer's Name .....

Dealer's Address .....

TRAPPERS

Furs Have Advanced

Ship to Rogers. We give liberal grades, full value in cash and quick returns. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list. *Trappers' Supplies at Factory Prices*

ROGERS FUR COMPANY, Dept. 447 St. Louis, Mo.

TRAPPERS LOOK!

At last the gates are opened between Trapper and Fur Manufacturer by one of the largest, best and most reliable Fur houses in America. Means more money for Trappers and Fur Shippers. A surprise for you—not a cent commission charged. Highest prices paid—prompt returns—expert grading. Don't send a shipment to anyone, until you get our price list, absolutely free. Money Value—Write today.

Simon Summerfield & Co., 312 N. Main St., Dept. 1458, Louis

You'll get that go-to-it spirit, too.

"Caught P. A. pipe-joy on the first puff!"

Copyright 1915 by R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

That tip-top-clever-taste is *right there*—jimmy pipe or makin's cigarette—quick as you put a match to Prince Albert tobacco. Just makes you happy because it is so good and so satisfying! The patented process by which Prince Albert is made *fixes that*—and removes bite and parch! We *know* the goodness of

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

We know it is *all there* in satisfaction; we know that you will delight in its flavor as you will welcome the absence of any tongue-bother.

We say to you: Lay down a nickel or a dime for a supply of Prince Albert, because it will please you more than any tobacco you ever smoked, it is so cool, and tasteful, and fragrant.

Prince Albert is sold everywhere in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors, and in that fine crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in first-class shape.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

EXPORTS MAKE GREAT RECORD

Months Ending September Give $1,227,293,504 Balance in Our Favor.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Information made public Thursday by the new department of commerce reveals new high records in American export trade and export balance. September exports totaled $297,566,750 and exceed by $79,-25,490 the total for September, 1913, and by $141,714,417 that for September, 1914.

September exports this year aggregated $151,422,831, being less by $19,662,-831 than those of September, 1913, and more by $11,712,220 than those of September last year.

Nine months' exports this year totaled $2,529,575,095, compared with $1,-302,401,989 last year and $1,733,422,158 two years ago. Imports for the nine months period of 1915 were valued at $1,302,281,591, against $1,410,071,874 last year and $1,327,386,071 two years ago.

The September export balance was $246,342,919, being nine times as much as the export balance of $16,348,722 in September, 1914, and only $41,693,371 short of the export balance for the entire fiscal year 1910. The nine months ending with September last show an export balance of $1,227,293,504, an increase of $1,170,000,000 over that for the corresponding period of 1914, and $821,-000,149 over that of 1913.

Gold imports during September totaled $42,049,648, exceeding by $40,008,-148 the month's exports of gold, which were $2,033,990. In the nine months ending with September, gold imports aggregated $265,871,213 and gold exports $12,936,680, making the net inward gold movement $252,934,533, compared with a net outward movement of $117,714,832 in a like period of 1914.

U. S. TALKS TO PARIS ON WIRELESS 'PHONE

Washington, Oct. 22.—For the first time in history wireless waves flashed the human voice across the Atlantic Thursday when officials of the navy department talked with Paris.

This epoch-making event was accomplished through the powerful government wireless apparatus at Arlington, which carried the impulses reproducing the voice in the Eiffel Tower station, a distance of 4,000 miles. A cable message was received from the French officials stating that the voice had been heard distinctly.

Preparations had been under way for several days for the supreme test, and the first attempt, which was made Wednesday night, failed.

But after minor adjustments had been made in the apparatus Thursday and another trial made an immediate response came from Paris that another scientific wonder had been fulfilled.

Although this is the first time wireless telephony has linked the two continents, on one previous occasion the voice was carried a greater distance. This was on September 29, 1915, when the Pearl Harbor station at Hawaii reported that it picked up telephone messages from Mare Island, San Francisco. The distance between these stations is 4,600 miles.

CRUISER SAVES MISSIONARIES

Des Moines Takes Americans From Turkey to Grecian Port.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Scores of American missionaries from Adana and Tarsus, in Turkey, were taken from that country by the United States cruiser Des Moines, Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantniople, reported to the state department Tuesday afternoon. The missionaries were landed at Piraeus, in Greece.

Italian women and children fugitives from Turkey have been landed on the Island of Rhodes, near Greece.

SUFFRAGE BEATEN BY 65,000 VOTES

Only One New Jersey County, and That a Small One, Carried for the Women.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 20.—The magnitude of the defeat administered to woman suffrage in New Jersey yesterday was increased by returns from outlying districts today. Election officials, as a result, estimated the "antis" won by from 65,000 to 70,000.

Though the suffrage leaders were bitterly disappointed by the result of the special election, they asserted that they would continue the fight. This will be a five-year contest, as it will be impossible to submit a suffrage amendment to the voters until 1920.

Blame Liquor Interests.

Many charges of fraud were made by the suffragists, but they admitted this probably did not affect the final result. Rather they laid their defeat to the political machines and the liquor interests. They accused the political leaders of not playing fair; that instead of keeping hands off in the fight, they were to the detriment of the suffrage cause.

Only one county returned a majority for the suffrage amendment. It carried Ocean county which borders on the ocean, and has a population of fishermen and farmers by 300 votes. Few of 1,891 voting districts voted in favor of the meaure.

Rebuke for Governor.

The suffrage forces found one source of joy in the rebuke administered to Governor Fielder in his own district. Though the governor had declared himself opposed to suffrage his district returned a majority of 53 for it.

Though President Wilson voted for the amendment at Princeton, that district decided against suffrage by 86 votes.

The larger cities of the state, such as Newark, Jersey City and Paterson rejected "votes for women" decisively. The suffrage leaders attributed the heavy vote against the amendment in these districts to the work of the liquor interests, though it fared little better in many of the rural communities. Districts inhabited almost exclusively by the working classes went strongly against suffrage.

The suffragists anticipated small majorities against them in Essex and Hudson counties, the most populous counties of the state, but they were surprised by the actual result. The returns indicated that Essex and Hudson had rejected the amendment by 15,000 and 8,000 respectively.

GERMANS FIT OUT NEW SEA RAIDER IN U. S.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Reports received by the department of justice from its agents this afternoon confirmed the report that the American steamer Zealandia, which sailed from Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 7, has been converted into a German cruiser and will be used for raiding the commerce of the allies.

The Zealandia discharged its regular crew at Pensacola and shipped a crew made up entirely of Germans, government agents reported.

It is believed here the Germans who escaped from the interned ships at Norfolk, Va., are aboard the Zealandia.

HANDS AND ARMS ITCH AND BURN

Wanted to Scratch All the Time. Kept Awake. Clothes Aggravated. In One Week

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I had a breaking out on my hands at first and it began to spread to my arms, just like blue or purple spots which would burn and itch and kept me awake at night. The itching and burning were so bad I wanted to scratch all the time; it was worse when I got warm. The breaking out was ugly and unsightly. My clothes aggravated the eruption on my arms.

"I saw an advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for some, and began using them with good results. After I had used Cuticura Soap and Ointment for one week, the breaking out was healed." (Signed) Lee O. Eastham, R. F. D. No. 2, Coatesville, Ind., March 22, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

GERMANS PLAN TRADE INVASION

Already Merchants Are Preparing to Recapture Export Markets.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Another report on the plans of German merchants and manufacturers to recapture export markets closed to them by the European war was received today from the American Association of Trade and Commerce in Berlin by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

The report says German exporters already are preparing for an invasion of the world markets with their products immediately after the closing of the war. The allied powers have made use of every possible measure to cut off German commerce abroad and in many instances British, French and American merchants have made extraordinary efforts to secure markets which heretofore have been held by Germany.

Will Get Trade Back.

After discussing present export conditions in Germany, the report says:

"The future of German exports cannot be easily judged at the present time, The opinion prevails, however, that after the lapse of a certain period, perhaps several years, the export trade will begin to assume the condition it was in prior to the war; that is, the the German exporter will be able to re-establish his old foreign connections. It is expected, however, that in the meantime the export trade will have a hard time removing obstacles and difficulties which have been placed in its way by foreign competition.

"In calculating as to the exporting possibilities after the war, a distinction should be made between products upon which foreign countries must depend to a certain extent, such as potash and products which can be obtained from other than German sources.

Some Products Wanted Badly.

"Products in the first mentioned group are expected to find a ready market in foreign countries immediately after the declaration of peace, because foreign stocks of these products have been used up for some time, and more than once German manufacturers assert that British and Russian firms have attempted to obtain such products in a roundabout way from Germany.

"It must be remembered that the consumption of almost all peace products, in all countries, has undergone a notable decrease during the war, and that after the war it will be practically impossible for England and the United States to supply their domestic demand by their own production."

The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce already has received advices that German exporters have planned a vigorous campaign to secure South American trade after the war.

NEW CRUISERS TO MAKE 35 KNOTS

Plans for Latest Thing in U. S. Navy Call for Warships 800 Feet Long.

Washington, Oct. 20.—General characteristics of the superbattle cruisers for the new navy building program, approved by the general board, contemplate ships nearly 800 feet long, between 90 and 100 feet in beam, and with six turbine driven propellers to make a minimum speed of 35 knots an hour.

Even the new fleet of scout cruisers will not equal the battle cruisers in speed. The former will be designed to maintain for long periods a speed of 25 knots, endurance rather than excessive speed being the object sought. All of the new destroyers will make more than 30 knots an hour, and one of the six, for which contracts were let yesterday, will make more than 32 knots.

Construction was ready to begin today for the largest number of ships ever awarded by the navy department at one time. These contracts, which have just been let by Secretary Daniels, call for the construction of 16 submarines and six destroyers, at a total cost of $4,923,433.

TRIES TO SAVE WOMEN SPIES

Lansing Takes Steps to Prevent Execution by Germans.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Secretary of State Lansing today made known that he has taken steps to prevent, if possible, the execution of any more women in Germany on the charge of espionage. He said that he has sent word to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, to "use his good offices to prevent Germany from executing women."

IN 1925 TO HAVE 50 BATTLESHIPS

Experts Show What U. S. Navy Will Be if Wilson's Program Goes Through.

Washington, Oct. 22. — What the United States navy will be in 1925 if the administration's defense program is approved by congress was described today by naval experts. The strength of the navy will be:

Battleships of the first line, 27. These ships would all carry more than eight big guns each, most of them mounted twelve 14-inch 50-calibre rifles, the new weapon recently developed by the ordnance bureau and believed to be the equal or superior of any navy gun now afloat. With two exceptions they would all be able to steam more than 20 knots an hour.

Battleships of the second line, 14. These ships all carry four heavy guns each and some of them have a speed of nearly 20 knots.

Reserve battleships, 9. These ships are all now in commission or in reserve. The oldest ship is the Iowa, commissioned in 1897. Three older ships, the Oregon, Massachusetts and Indiana, will have gone to the scrap heap within two or three years.

Six Battle Cruisers.

Battle cruisers, 6. They will mount eight 14-inch 50-calibre rifles and have a speed of 35 knots. Scout cruisers, 13. This includes the Salem, Chester and Birmingham, the only scouting ships now in the navy.

Destroyers, 96. This figure allows for the retirement of 16 destroyers built before 1898 and does not take into account 19 torpedo boats, many of which are still in service.

Fleet submarines, 18. The Schley, first vessel of this type designed for any navy, will be launched in a few months. She will make 20 knots on the surface, while the others will mak 25 knots or more. Coast defense submarines, 149. This figures all submersibles of this type now built or building and allows for the retirement of nine boats of the A and B classes which are now doing duty in the Philippines and Panama and giving satisfactory service despite the fact that they are 12 years old. Navy officers believe most of them will still be available for harbor defense in eight years' time.

Only Two More Gunboats.

Gunboats, 31. Thse vessels are for river and shallow harbor use. The new program will add only two vessels of this type.

In addition to the foregoing, there are 10 armored cruisers, five protected cruisers, four second class cruisers, 12 second class cruisers and nine coast defense monitors available for reserve fleet duty. It is not planned to build any more ships of these types.

The organized militia of the states and naval reserves are expected to be denuded of most of their young officers when the administration's "preparedness" plan is made effective. To make up the shortage in officers, it is planned to make appointments from civil life following drastic technical examinations.

Preference will be given to young men who have mastered the technicalities of their profession as citizen soldiers, as well as to graduates of military academies.

SEEK OFFICERS FOR NEW ARMY

U. S. Military Leaders Find Small Number Presents Grave Problem.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Now that Secretary of War Garrison's plan for the reorganization of the army has received the endorsement of President Wilson, army officers are trying to work out a scheme to provide officers for the reserve army of 400,000 men called for by the plan. If the reorganization plan is adopted by congress, the first annual call for 133,000 recruits will be issued.

It is estimated that 5,500 officers will be required for the first annual quota of reservists. As more than two-thirds of the mobile army of the United States is now on duty on the Mexican border, with no time set for their withdrawal, officials declared officers and instructors for the reserve will have to be drawn from civil life.

While it would not be deemed practicable to officer the new army with under-graduates, war department heads point to the fact that the bulk of the officers will have to be drawn from the graduates of military schools.

Records here show that in the last 10 years about 40,000 men have been graduated from the various institutions of the country to which army officers are assigned as instructors. From this number, the future reserve officers will be drawn.

WILSON PUTS EMBARGO ON ARMS FOR MEXICANS

Proclamation Makes Exception for Carranza's Forces.

Washington, Oct. 20.—President Wilson today declared an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to Mexico.

President Wilson signed a supplementary order, however, which excepts Gen. Carranza's government from the embargo and permits munitions to go through to him unhampered. The prohibition applies to the factions opposed to the government which the United States has recognized.

Secretary Daniels Makes Big Shell With Own Hands

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 22.—Secretary Daniels of the navy department braved the heat, smut and grease of a projectile plant here Thursday and with his own hands completed the operations necessary to turn out a finished projectile of the seven-inch variety, now being used by the navy.

The plant was that of the Raleigh Iron works, to which a contract for more than $100,000 worth of projectiles recently was awarded. For the first time Secretary Daniels became a machinist, and with his own hands made the projectile for which he had signed contracts.

"NOT ANOTHER BLOW."

KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued From First Page.

CHAPTER III.

McCready Pays the Debt.

For a long time after he had uttered those words McCready sat in silence beside the fire. Only for a moment or two did his eyes leave Kazan. After a little, when he was sure that Thorpe and Isobel had retired for the night, he went into his own tent and returned with a flask of whisky. During the next half-hour he drank frequently. Then he went over and sat on the edge of the sledge, just beyond the reach of Kazan's chain.

"Got you, didn't I?" he repeated, the effect of the liquor beginning to show in the glitter of his eyes. "Wonder who changed your name, Pedro. And how the devil did he come by you? Ho, ho, if you could only talk—"

They heard Thorpe's voice inside the tent. It was followed by a low girlish peal of laughter, and McCready jerked himself erect. His face blazed suddenly red, and he rose to his feet, dropping the flask in his coat pocket. Walking around the fire, he tiptoed cautiously to the shadow of a tree close to the tent and stood there for many minutes listening. His eyes burned with a fiery madness when he returned to the sledge and Kazan. It was midnight before he went into his own tent.

In the warmth of the fire, Kazan's eyes slowly closed. He slumbered uneasily, and his brain was filled with troubled pictures. At times he was fighting, and his jaws snapped. At others he was straining at the end of his chain, with McCready or his mistress just out reach. He felt the gentle touch of the girl's hand again and heard the wonderful sweetness of her voice as she sang to him and his master, and his body trembled and twitched with the thrills that had filled him that night. And then the picture changed. He was running at the head of a splendid team—six dogs of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police—and his master was calling him Pedro! The scene shifted. They were in camp. His master was young and smooth-faced and he helped from the sledge another man whose hands were fastened in front of him by curious black rings. Again it was later—and he was lying before a great fire. His master was sitting opposite him, with his back to a tent, and as he looked, there came out of the tent the man with the black rings—only now the rings were gone and his hands were free, and in one of them he carried a heavy club. He heard the terrible blow of the club as it fell on his master's head—and the sound of it aroused him from his restless sleep.

He sprang to his feet, his spine stiffening and a snarl in his throat. The fire had died down and the camp was in the darker gloom that precedes dawn. Through that gloom Kazan saw McCready. Again he was standing close to the tent of his mistress, and he knew now that this was the man who had worn the black iron rings, and that it was he who had beaten him with whip and club for many long days after he had killed his master. McCready heard the menace in his throat and came back quickly to the fire. He began to whistle and draw the half-burned logs together, and as the fire blazed up afresh he shouted to awaken Thorpe and Isobel. In a few minutes Thorpe appeared at the tent-flap and his wife followed him out. Her loose hair rippled in billows of gold about her shoulders and she sat down on the sledge, close to Kazan, and began brushing it. McCready came up behind her and fumbled among the packages on the sledge. As if by accident one of his hands buried itself for an instant in the rich tresses that flowed down her back. She did not at first feel the caressing touch of his fingers, and Thorpe's back was toward them.

Only Kazan saw the stealthy movement of the hand, the fondling clutch of the fingers in her hair, and the mad passion burning in the eyes of the man. Quicker than a lynx the dog had leaped the length of his chain across the sledge. McCready sprang back just in time, and as Kazan reached the end of his chain he was jerked back so that his body struck sidewise against the girl. Thorpe had turned in time to see the end of the leap. He believed that Kazan had sprung at Isobel, and in his horror no word or cry escaped his lips as he dragged her from where she had half fallen over the sledge. He saw that she was not hurt, and he reached for his revolver. It was in his holster in the tent. At his feet was McCready's whip, and in the passion of the moment he seized it and sprang upon Kazan. The dog crouched in the snow. He made no move to escape or to attack. Only once in his life could he remember having received a beating like that which Thorpe inflicted upon him now. But not a whimper or a growl escaped him.

And then, suddenly, his mistress ran forward and caught the whip poised above Thorpe's head.

"Not another blow!" she cried, and something in her voice held him from striking. McCready did not hear what she said then, but a strange look came into Thorpe's eyes, and without a word he followed his wife into their tent.

"Kazan did not leap at me," she whispered, and she was trembling with sudden excitement. Her face was deathly white. "That man was behind me," she went on, clutching her husband by the arm. "I felt him touch me—and then Kazan sprang. He wouldn't bite me. It's the man! There's something—wrong—"

She was almost sobbing, and Thorpe drew her close in his arms.

(To Be Continued.)

GARRISON SENDS MORE TROOPS TO THE BORDER

Orders Regiment to Protect Americans From Raids.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The war department today ordered the Twenty-eighth infantry from Galveston to Harlington, Texas, on the Mexican border in the Brownsville section, to combat Mexican raiders.

This denudes Galveston of troops. The Twenty-third infantry, now at Jacksonville, Fla., for target practice, will be sent there to be held in reserve.

Officials explained today they were doing all it legally could do to check the border bandit raids. The situation, they said, was not a military one, but a civil one, under the jurisdiction of Texas. Unless the governor should formally ask federal intervention there is no authority for the establishment of a military zone and declaration of martial law.

Many of the raiders live on the American side, officials believe. Army detachments guarding various towns may repel attacks, but cannot go beyond that without additional authority. As it is the troops are acting beyond a rigid interpretation of their power in aiding in pursuit of raiders.

War department officials, however, will give every possible aid to the civil authorities in protecting towns and ranches.

WHAT IS URIC ACID?

THE CAUSE OF BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL AND SUDDEN DEATH.

Ever since the discovery of uric acid in the blood by Scheele, in 1775, and the fatal effect it had upon the body, dentists and physicians have striven to rid the tissues and the blood of its poison. Because of its overabundance in the system it causes backache, pains here and there, rheumatism, gout, gravel, neuralgia and kidney trouble. It was Dr. Pierce who discovered a new agent, called "An-uric," which will throw out and completely neutralize this uric acid from the system. "An-uric" is 37 times more powerful than lithia, and consequently you need no longer fear muscular or articular rheumatism or gout, or many of the diseases which are dependent on an accumulation of uric acid within the body. Send to Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., for a pamphlet on "An-uric," and send 10 cents for a trial package of "An-uric" Tablets.

If you feel that tired, worn-out feeling, backache, neuralgia, or if your sleep is disturbed by too frequent urination, go to your best drug store and ask for Dr. Pierce's "An-uric" Tablets.

Doctor Pierce's reputation is back of this medicine and you know that his "Pleasant Pellets" for the liver and his "Favorite Prescription" for the ills of women have had a splendid reputation for the past fifty years.—Adv.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7429—Misses' Dress.

The liking for two materials is expressed in this frock. The upper half of the blouse is one of material; the under is of another. The sleeves match the upper blouse and are a puff finished to a deep cuff reaching almost to the elbow. The skirt has the upper portion very full and of the same material as the lower portion of the blouse, while the lower part defines the upper part of the waist. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

Girl's Dress, No. 7416.

In this little frock the plain blouse fastens in the back. It is high in the neck and has long sleeves, and to it is attached the side pleated skirt, which has a plain panel in the center of the front. There is an overblouse which is cut out at the neck and which is sleeveless and this is quite long and finished with a hem turned on the right side. The pattern is cut in sizes 6 8, 10 and 12 years.

Child's Kimono, No. 7401.

If the material were wide enough this kimono could be cut in a single piece, but in most cases it will be necessary to seam the center of the back, leaving each half in one piece. The sleeves are short and trimmed at the edges with a band of ribbon, which also trims the edges of the opening. Outing flannel, crepe materials, flannel and the like are used for these kimonos. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7395—Ladies' Apron.

In this model we have the princess style, the front a panel joined to the sides by a seam extending from shoulder to hem. The same adjustment is used in the back, but here the closing is placed in the center. Full length sleeves are provided in the pattern, but these may be used or omitted.

The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure.

7429—Ladies' Dress.

Quite simple in form, this dress is made with a plain blouse, having wide, flat collar and plain sleeves, full length or shorter. The skirt has a shaped yoke and below this the three pieces of the upper portion are gathered and attached. Both waist and skirt open in front. The skirt edge measures 2¼ yards in the medium size. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure.

Girl's Dress, No. 7438.

Quite regulation in style this little frock has a plain blouse, with side front closing, high neck, with flat collar and plain sleeves, full length sleeves. The skirt is shaped and has five gores arranged in box pleats, with panel in center of the front. This style is excellent for poplin, serge and heavy wash materials. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

7402—Girls' Princess Slip.

This handy garment has underwaist and petticoat in one. The closing is in the back, the neck may be high or low, and long or short sleeves, or none at all, may be used. Cambric, muslin, silk, etc., are used for this garment.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Ladies' Shirt Waist, No. 7436.

This handsome waist has a group of tucks at each side of the front closing. The balance of it is plain. The neck has a high straight collar, but this turns back in front, leaving the throat exposed. The sleeves are full length, finished with a band and frill at the wrist. Taffetas, satin, voile and other fine weaves are used for these waists. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

Natives of Columbia use an oil obtained from alligator fat to cure pulmonary diseases.

Nicholas, the Christian name of the czar, means victorious; William means defender.

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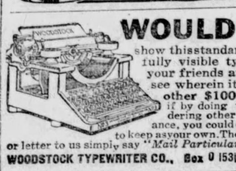

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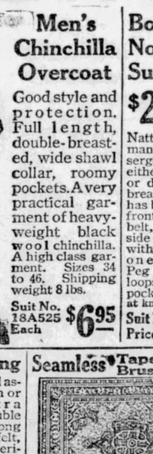

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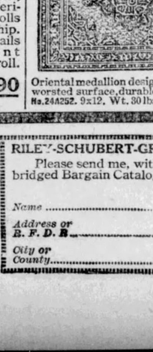

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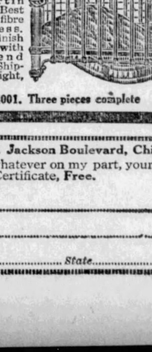

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The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Men who use whisky as a medicine never get well.

Recognition of Carran - doesn't quite mean that we must love him.

The fellow who insists that he can either drink or let it alone was drunk again Saturday night.

When a regular loafer finally goes to work it is a safe bet that someone has handed him an ultimatum.

While he was crying about France, if he really did cry, the kaiser might have shed a few tears for little Belgium.

Employes always seem to have more time to look after the welfare of a pipe than employers.

Probably, if the truth were known, old Diogenes was too blamed lazy to make a diligent search for an honest man.

There are no optimists in jail.

Good health is never valued quite high enough until after it is gone.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to say he hoped never to see the back of his neck if the particular lie he happened to be telling wasn't the truth?

Licensing a hunter doesn't improve his marksmanship. There is still danger that he will miss the rabbit and hit a cow.

Probably it is true that war has disturbed a number of romances among the royal young people of Europe. But that is not half as distressing as what has happened to the helpless people of Belgium, Poland and Serbia.

A genuine lover of horses doesn't like to eat dried beef.

On the theory that a word to the wise is sufficient, it is no compliment to have one's arm talked off.

Now and then one sees a fellow with his mustache dyed. But he doesn't seem to belong to the present race of men.

Mexico needs an army of American schoolma'ams. But Lord knows it doesn't look like a fit place to send 'em.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson says no two peas in a pod are ever alike. But the world will go right on thinking they are. It's a waste of time to monkey with tradition.

President Wilson's attitude toward the hyphen may mean that he will banish it from "mother-in-law."

What is good for man or beast won't help a sick auto.

As time goes on nobody seems to have done anything as big as Christopher Columbus, when he discovered America.

The idea of preparing for national defense spread rapidly as soon as Mr. Bryan came out good and strong against it.

To men the most interesting angel is woman. To women the most interesting animal is man.

There are men who have been sober all their lives and still enjoy the sensation.

Do the eugenists know anything about twins? There is nothing in the baby line that is much prettier.

Carranza is a wise old owl. He stuck for recognition until the Washington administration fell in love.

The world ought to get a few more republics out of the present European conflict. What is war good for if not to dethrone some lazy mother's son of a monarch and lift the yoke from the necks of the people?

Cats were worshiped in ancient times. Now they are merely tolerated.

Uncle Jim Hill says he would rather look at a herd of grazing cattle than see a game of baseball. So would we, if we owned the cattle.

Japan just about keeps China busy swallowing the lump in her throat.

A politician, when he has his picture taken, expects the photographer to make him look like a stateseman.

Because Love, at some remote period, overlooked a brown mole on a pretty girl's neck it got the reputation of being blind.

Serbia has reasonable grounds for making a plea of selfdefense.

Self-respect reaches its lowest ebb when the boozer doesn't resent being called a drunkard.

What has become of the old-fashioned 42-centimeter gun, which used to be one of the Krupp's best shellers?

Mrs. Galt doesn't look like a woman who would ask for new wall paper before she moves into the White House.

Start a rumor today and by tomorrow it will have grown beyond recognition.

A Serbian editor says two hundred and fifty thousand of his countrymen will soon be on the firing line. They won't have to take their tatting along to keep them busy.

Soon women may complain that they can't go anywhere because they have nothing indecent to wear.

Notwithstanding the fact that woolen underwear succeeds mosquito bites and chiggers, this is a beautiful world to live in.

JERSEY VOTES DOWN EQUAL RIGHTS

It is not improbable that the leaders of the movement expected the defeat of Woman Suffrage in New Jersey. "Votes for Women" march eastward, and only in modified form in Illinois has the rightful claim to the franchise been recognized on this side of the Mississippi. To have leaped to the Atlantic seaboard would have been a tremendous victory, but it might have seemed to be in violaion of the precedents of progress.

That New Jersey will finally grant the vote to women is certain. The movement is only one of the phases of that democracy which is struggling against special privileges, class distinctions, false assumptions of superiority. It is a grotesque thing that any section of the population should be given the fullest educational rights, the rights to enter the professions and follow most of the occupations, to bear the responsibilities of paying taxes and earning a livelihood, and yet be denied the simplest privilege of citizenship.

There was a time in New York when nonfreeholders could not vote. A man who ranked as something of a statesman spoke of them in this way: "There is and must be in every great community a class of citizens who, destitute alike of property, of character and of intelligence, neither contribute to the support of its institutions nor can be safely entrusted with the choice of its rulers."

That assertion is no less absurd than the arguments which buried the woman suffrage amendment in New Jersey under 65,000 votes.

PEACH CROP THAT ROTTED

Collier's had a picture of a mighty heap of peaches. The heap looked fifty feet long and was as high as a woman who is standing before it, as if for the purpose of comparison. There were four thousand bushels of peaches in that pile.

Yet it was allowed to rot "because the owner could not get enough for it to pay marketing expenses." According to Collier's "similar losses occurred throughout Oklahoma, which grew 3,000 carloads of peaches this year, and in many other states as well. In the cities peaches have been retailing all summer and fall at from two to five cents apiece."

It may seem an exaggeration to pronounce such a waste a crime against civilization, so accustomed are we to our clumsy and inadequate system of distributing farm products. But it is a crime. People in the povertystricken quarters of the big cities go hungry while all the time the finest kind of food is rotting on the ground in sections that, in these days of rapid transportation, are not far away. Men go without employment while during their busy season farmers find the utmost difficulty in getting labor.

Americans have been proud of their ability as organizers. But they have neglected organizing marketing facilities for the distribution of food, a task that should come before all other ventures in organization.

"THERE'S NONE SO BLIND"

Despite the fact that the entire country is aroused to the pressing necessity for national preparedness and that President Wilson and his administration are committed to such a program, Toledo's congressman is shouting his rabid opposition. With all the world aflame with war and rumors of war, and with the United States utterly helpless to defend itself if it becomes involved in international trouble, Congressman Sherwood still arrives, by some fearful and wonderful mental process, at the conclusion that there is no need for American preparedness.

There is a very old story of a rural citizen who, attending a circus for the first time in his life, saw a dromedary. As he stood in amazement looking at the ungainly beast as it chewed its hay the old man exclaimed half-aloud:

"Hell, there ain't no such animal."

THE JOY OF NUTTING

After the harvest, the frost. Then come nutting days and the call of the woods. The trial leads to Hickory Ridge. Men and boys climb trees and beat the branches; they bunt the trunks of the giants with battering rams and, if the frost has done its work well, down come the shellbarks in a pattering shower upon the carpet of leaves. But whether the yield is fat or lean, the day is a success. The joy of nutting is not measured in pints and quarts, pecks and bushels. Nuts are only incidental to a perfect day in the woods.

"There is a beautiful spirit breathing now,
Its mellow richness on the clustered trees,
And, from a beaker full of richest dyes,
Pouring new glory on the autumn woods."

Now is the time to see this new glory. The pinks and purples, the browns and greens and yellows—they are everywhere. Here and there are flashes of crimson and carmine, and off yonder the signal blaze of sumac. The soul that feels the thrill of the autumn woods has had a glimpse of heaven and is come a little closer to God.

SHORT-LIVED CALAMITY

A year ago the United States was bracing itself in preparation for a hard winter. The war had knocked the foundation out from under American industry. The stock exchanges were closed. The banks demanded the most perfect security before they would make loans. In the reports of the mercantile agencies, the number of failures was sickening. Railroads were takin goff trains. Vessel owners on the lakes were competing like madmen for the all too few grain charters. We all knew there was to be extreme hardship, bread-lines, soup-kitchens, the crowds of hopeless, hungry men around the employment agencies.

In the year, the factories have leaped from idleness into an industry in which time is a most precious possession. The exchanges are forced to establish new rules to hold back the tide of speculation. Money is plentiful and cheap. A new low record was recently made in failures. The railroads are busy and the grain man who wants to bring down wheat from the upper lakes has hard work getting a vessel. Unemployment has disappeared.

Calamity in America is of few days and highly subject to reversals.

PERSONAL PREPAREDNESS

The gospel of preparedness is not solely applicable to war. It works for or against individuals. An almost unbelievably large percentage of men fail in life. It would be interesting to know how many of these fail because they were not prepared.

They were not prepared against attack when the blow came. They were not ready to go on when the path opened. The tragedies of the unprepared are the real tragedies of life.

It's next thing to a universal weakness—not quite. Here and there is a man whose defenses are all in order, whose powder is dry. When the bombardment comes, he's already mobilized. He's better than that. He's on the frontier. When the enemy shows a weak spot in the line, he has munitions a-plenty to drive through.

Preparedness has a larger application to life, too, than in the matter of ephemeral success or failure. Perhaps the end of life with which we are most concerned is the acquirement of a simple philosophy of living which shall be enveloping enough and stout enough to cover us in every evil contingency—a philosophy which shall comfort and keep us calm and level-headed through every conceivable misfortune. Preparedness plays a large part in this. It means having hills and valleys whereon and wherein we may retreat and re-trench when unavoidable disaster comes. It means having the mind filled with pleasanter things and larger things upon which we may rest when we are battered too hard from one angle or another.

It would be wonderfully worth while if children in school could be taught and made really to understand the true doctrine of perfect preparedness.

Worth Your While To Renew in November

Many Attractive Offers that Will Make It Profitable for You to Renew Blade Subscriptions.

Every month sees a greater Weekly Blade family and a more enthusiastic one. We are proud of our popularity, for we feel that The Blade fills a great national need. Hundreds of our friends are sending us clubs, and for November we offer propositions that will appeal to all whose expirations come next month. These offers are liberal and cannot help being attractive to you.

It is easy to get your friends to subscribe to The Blade, for the American people respect it as a stalwart guardian of American ideals, a household friend and comforter, and a fine educationl force. There is nothing just like it in the United States. It is the greatest of all the home weekly publications. The whole family finds it of inestimable value.

For eighty years the Weekly Blade has been a national journal of comfort and of hope. It has grown—because its value is more and more being appreciated. Each issue is a mine of valuable information, a bringer of cheer. You want the Weekly Blade—and your friends want it just as much as you do. Give them an opportunity to read it—by telling them all about it, and by showing them your next copy.

The great popularity of The Blade together with the exceptionally low price, makes it very easy to raise a large club, and as an appreciation for your assistance in helping us to enlarge our list of subscribers we offer a variety of useful articles absolutely free. Our premiums for this season are without doubt the most attractive we have ever offered. Every article is of the usual "Blade quality," and, as you know, needs no further recommendation.

We particularly wish to call to your attention our new and beautiful line of Wm. A. Rogers Silverware in the new Leyland design. This pattern is rich and beautiful in its perfect symmetry and is finished in the tasteful French gray style. All silverware is of the same pattern, so that by raising a few small clubs of subscribers you can very soon have a complete set. We shall continue to offer Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets, because of the increasing demand for these useful household articles.

How to Obtain These Premiums.

On the first day of each month we will mail to everey subscriber whose time expires during that month, a notice giving choice of several propositions for renewals. Therefore all subscribers whose time expires during November should receive our proposition by November 1st. If not received by November 4th, please notify us and a duplicate will be mailed promptly. We shall be prepared for the majority of our readers to send us clubs of 10 names or more, thereby availing themselves of our liberal propositions. This proposition is not made as a general one to all of our subscribers, as it would be impossible to serve all at once. Therefore, this offer is made to November subscribers only, and 30 days later the December subscribers will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity, and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month.

THE ARTIST AND THE ELEPHANT

It's queer about that old elephant. The portraiture of the cartoonists shows it thin and scraggy, bruised and court-plastered. Sometimes it is on a stretcher, often on crutches and nearly always it has a bandage over one eye and seems to have difficulty in seeing out of the other.

Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, a Republican, launched the campaign for national defense. The Democrats first opposed it bitterly, then tried to ignore it and finally adopted it. Representative Sherman, of Illinois, a Republican, and Theodore Roosevelt, at the least three-fourths Republican, brought out the doctrine of Americanism. After a deliberate examination, President Wilson thought it worthy and claimed it as his own. Since the Republican party was a party it has been sponsor for the protective tariff. Recently, the President let it be known that he had an "open mind" on the proposition to maintain the sugar duties and informed the country that means would be taken to meet the "competition of cheap goods from Europe after the war was ended."

Surely the cartoonists are seeing that elephant in a very bad light. Instead of picturing him as a pathological old pachyderm they ought to present him as a rather healthy and prosperous creature having his pockets picked.

THE TIME TO BE TOLERANT

Judging by the extracts from German newspapers, the people of Germany never read the American notes on the Lusitania case as an attempt to get reparation for the destruction of one hundred American lives, but only as activities in favor of the English cause. They have overlooked Ambassador Dumba's offense, but have accepted as gospel Dumba's unfounded charge that the United States government interfered with his correspondence. Count Reventlow, the most consistently anti-American journalist of Germany, finds even a violation of neutrality in the administration's naval program.

If we are so poorly understood by the Germans, may it not be that we as poorly understand the Germans? The barriers between the countries are stronger and higher than they have been since the invention of the steamship. There is very little travel between them and much that comes from Germany in the way of news or enters Germany from the outside has to pass through the hands of censors and lose something of meaning and tone in translation. War substitutes prejudice for reason, unhorses tolerance and makes folk more willing to accept vicious rumor and fiction than facts.

While this war lasts, we will suffer hurts to our national pride through injudicious words and false interpretations, as the Germans will also. Tolerance demands we remember that for every time the people of Germany accuse us of unfairness we probably balance it with a misunderstanding of German action and intention.

A MEDITERRANEAN FOOTBALL

Cyprus is used to changes. It has been conquered and peddled and left to strangers in wills and now that there is promise of an alteration in the complexion of tax collectors it is probably neither cerebrating nor losing sleep through worry.

Somewhere about the twelfth century before Christ, the Phoenicians established themselves on the island. They were followed by Greek colonists who seem to have run things for a while. Assyria collected tribute there. In 550 B. C., it came under the Egyptian yoke. After twenty-five years, Cambyses took a fancy to it and annexed it to his Persian empire. Ptolemy Soter proved stronger than the Persians and recovered it for Egypt. When the Romans took possession of all thing seizable, Cyprus naturally fell into the basket. There was a long period under the control of the eastern empire, a short period of independence and then a little bowing and scraping to Richard Coeur de Lion while the Third Crusade was on. Richard traded Cyprus to Guy of Lusigan. In 1489, the Venetians claimed it under the laws of inheritance and, having swords and ships, made the claim good. They were driven out by the Turks, the viceroy of Egypt drove out the Turks, the Turks, coming back, drove out the viceroy's governor and the English guarding the road to India, did some driving on their account.

Another change of masters, or even taskmasters, is not likely to trouble Cyprus.

AFTER CARRANZA WHAT?

If Carranza—given recognition and a special privilege in regard to arms—is unable to bring peace to Mexico, what will be the next treatment for our sick neighbor?

Villa is done for. He played hard for the friendship and the toleration of the United States. Rebuffed, he is taking out his resentment on all and various who run counter to his will. That he will practice his cruelties on Americans if he gets the chance is certain. Zapata is no more than a highwayman, a Jesse James who steals and burns and destroys and murders in the name of patriotism. He cannot be accepted as the substitute for Carranza in case Carranza's light goes out.

After Carranza, intervention. There is no alternative. There is no other medicine with the least promise of bringing about a cure.

Any industrious young man, if he has a job, should be able to work himself into a position.

Jack Frost, painter and decorator. Address: All Outdoors

Sunday School

THE WOMAN WHO SAVED A KING

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 21 is "The Boy Joash Crowned King."—II. Kings 11:1-20.

(By William T. Ellis.)

The new is ever wrapped up in the old; and the old repeats itself in the new. Today is yesterday come again to life. Because they mirror the essential realities of our own day, these stories of Bible times are closely studied by the Sunday School millions week by week. The intrinsic facts of the case—the who's who among the kings and consellors and warriors—are not of great importance. It is poor pedagogy and bare piety that would require the memorizing of all the names of the Jewish rulers. Even the tangle of kings and queens who pass before us in the present lesson cannot claim very much attention.

Clear and distinct two figures stand forth as types, and of eternally contemporaneous interest. The first is a woman, Jehosheba, wife of the high priest, who saved the boy Joash, who became king, from masacre; and the other is the boy prince himself. All others are but background, for our present purpose.

A Bad Family Line.

Like many another youth of our own day, whom the scientists would foredoom to failure, because his heredity is bad, Joash came from stock which, in the immediate past, was mighty poor. His grandmother was the wicked queen Athalith, daughter of the infamous Jezebel, wife of Ahab, the king who gave Elijah so much trouble.

Athaliah had slain all the members of the royal family whom she could find, that she herself might sit supreme upon the throne of Judah. We shrink from teaching the story of the Athaliahs and Jezebels to youth, but they need to know, in preparation for life, that there are such women in the world. More than one boy has come to harm because he supposed that all women were as good as his mother. Thank God, most of them are. But to "see life whole and see it true" we have to reckon with the bad as well as with the good. It does not do to leave the Ahabs and Jehoshaphats and Jezebels and Athaliahs out of our reckoning.

A few weeks ago some teachers of this lesson might have said, in contemplation of the bloodthirstiness and massacres of this period, that the world has outgrown such cruelties; they belonged to the dark ages. Now, while we write, the soil of the Bible lands is being reddened with the blood of hundreds of thousands of Christian Armenians slain by the Moslems. This is the worst persecution in the history of the Christian Church. The "enlightened" Young Turk leaders, educated in Berlin and Paris, are sponsors for atrocities worse than any of the bloody deeds of Abdul Hamid's reign. We hear of Turkish women shooting down Christians from sheer blood-lust, and of shepherds on the plains shooting any Armenians who escaped. Evidently it takes something more than the mere passage of years to deliver the human race from cruelty and savagery.

Good Branches of a Bad Tree.

There is another woman in the story besides Athaliah. Her own daughter, Jehosheba, was as good as her mother was bad. Like her little nephew, Joash, she seemed to revert to her nobler forebears—Ruth and David and Solomon—for her qualities. She became the wife of Jehoiada, the high priest, and had no part in the bloody politics of the palace.

If we wonder at the badness of some women, what shall we say about the goodness of others, who, with every temptation, by blood and environment to go wrong, still develop only the qualities of purity, strength and sweetness? Only the angels know the struggle that many girls and women, especially out in the workaday world, have to retain their noblest womanhood. They are the saviours of society. In such fashion. Jehosheba stood, in a terrible time, for the divine ideals of justice and mercy.

Her way of serving God and her country was by taking care of a baby boy. We rejoice in-all the new opportunities for noble self-expression open to women but, after all, her greatest work is the training of a child. If ever she turns aside from that, it will be a black day for her and for the race. When the carnival of cruelty was at its height, and Athaliah was slaying all who had royal blood in their veins, Jehosheba surreptitiously got possession of the baby prince Joash, only one year old. The eternal mother instinct in her heart warmed to the helpless infant, and at the risk of her life, she hid the babe and his nurse for six years in one of the remote rooms of the temple. I wonder how many Armenian babies will be saved from the nation-wide slaughter because some Turkish women are better mothers than they are Moslems? Some surely.

The Boy for a Crown.

All the hopes of a nation were staked on the child Joash. Even after he was crowned there were wiseacres who wagged their heads ominously and cried, "Blood will tell, and his blood is bad." These croakers took short views and reckoned only with physical strains. But their solicitude was natural. We look about us at the spoiled children of parents who themselves flout all higher laws, and we wonder. Many a man is piling up millions for sons who have not been fitted, by heredity or training, to inherit such responsibilities. I have in mind a boy whose blood was of the best, but who, inheriting a million in boyhood, and over-indulged, became a wastrel and a grief to his family.

Society as a whole has no greater problem than this one of what our boys and girls are to become. The increased attention paid to the Sunday school, and to the public schools, show how sensible we are of that truth. It is more important to produce a generation of noble men and women than it is to produce vast material wealth. So let us reserve our highest awards for those who have our Joashes in their keeping.

"Say, boys, did you ever stop to think
That we are the coming men?
That we've only a few short years to prepare
Ourselves for the work, and then
The fate of the world will rest in the hands
Of those who are boys today?
I tell you it makes a fellow feel that
He wants to be armed for the fray!
We cannot afford to hamper ourselves
With habits that work us harm;

"We need to be true of head and heart,
With a steady, strong right arm;
We need to be men—real, honest men,
With a love of life and its joys,
But ever ready to stand for the right;
And in order to do that, boys,
We've got to begin right now, or else—
No. I am not 'Preacher Ben,'
And don't let's forget in our work or our play
That we are the coming men!'"

A good mother and a godly training can smash into smithereens all the bad blood ever transmitted. God sends nobody into the world with a ball and chain to his ankle. As Henry Van Dyke says, "There are many potential men in every man, and which of them is to emerge, he chooses for himself by a thousand silent, moral preference." One living Jehosheba, guiding a boy in the house and law of God, can outweigh fifty Jezebels and Athaliahs. The average public school teacher has more influence in the world than the bejewelled "society leader," whose picture adorns the newspapers. The godly women whose gentle hands are now shaping the plastic souls of youth are the best allies that God and posterity have on earth today.

Crowning the True King.

Taking a leaf out of the strategy of King David himself, when he thwarted the plots of an usurper by unexpectedly crowning Solomon king, Jehosheba and Jehoiada adopted the simple expedient of producing the young prince of the blood royal, and crowning him before ever-wicked Athaliah could bring her forces to bear to prevent. This bold, swift stroke succeeded, as boldness usually does succeed.

Of course, there had to be loyal spirits to assist. Here again we confront the truth taught to Elijah's servant from a vision of the heavenly host, God always has His allies. The friends of right and religion stand ready to rally in an hour of need. As there were soldiers and saints quick to cooperate in the coronation of Joash, and to surround him with their swords and shields, so there are a great host of fearless patriots and Christians today, upon whom God can count in any emergency.

The ruse succeeded. Joash was invested with the crown of his fathers, and with the holy oil, and with the sacred Scriptures. In full form and fashion, the boy was made King of Judah. That fact dispossessed the wicked Athaliah, who, indeed was slain straightway. Thus, by the wit and courage and godliness and patriotism of one woman, the nation's rightful king was preserved, and a better era inaugurated.

There's Nothing Like Being a Good Neighbor When You're Entertaining Company

Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader.

HOW SHELLS CAUSE DEATH

Effect of High Explosive on Soldiers Described.

An effect of high explosive shells, described by M. R. Arnoux before the French Society of Civil Engineers, and reported in Nature, explains the death without actual wounds of persons near their place of explosion.

Evidence furnished by a pocket aneroid barometer exposed to the effects of a German shell shows that the explosion produced at a distance of ten feet, a sudden barometric depression of nearly fourteen inches, corresponding to a driving velocity of the air of more than 900 feet a second.

The suggested explanation of the death of soldiers under such conditions without wounds is that "the air and carbonic acid in solution in the blood are disengaged in the shape of minute gaseous bubbles as soon as the pressure decreases too suddenly from any cause. These bubbles are driven into the small arteries under the influence of the pressure exerted by the heart. If their diameter is greater than that of the small arteries, they form so many gaseous plugs, which instantaneously stop the blood circulation, and death occurs before there is time for them to dissolve back into the blood."

Sharpshooters Worse Than Battle

Long Lists of Fatalities in Periods Between Charges Are Due to the Ever-Vigilant and Patient Snipers.

British Headquarters, Oct. 23.—It would be interesting, if such a calculation were possible, to classify the agencies to which the total daily casualties are due. Whatever the statistics might prove, the most formidable agency is still the sniper's bullet.

It is possible, perhaps even probable, that the majority of British casualties would be found to be attributed to shell fire. It might be found that along a particular line of trench the bulk of the men are knocked out by hand grenades. But the sharpshooter's bullet has a special formidableness of its own such as is enjoyed by no other weapon.

The shell, the rifle grenade, the trench mortar at least give some warning to the ear; the bomb and the aerial torpedo are visible as they come through the air in day time, and may frequently be dodged. The "listeners" are generally able to give some warning as to the operations and progress of hostile miners. The bullet alone is absolutely unobstrusive, instantaneous, and unceasing.

One may take a certain amount of liberties, as it were, with shell fire. A single man, or even two men, provided that they are not obviously people of importance, may risk a walk along a stretch of ground in view of the enemy's guns, simply because it is not worth a gunner's while to shoot at every individual enemy he sees.

He's Always Ready.

No such familiarity is safe with a sniper. He is always on the lookout for unconsidered trifles, and all the more ready to fire, that his ammunition is so cheap and plentiful.

This static trench warfare has largely curtailed the activities of the old type of sniper—of the sniper, that is to say, who concealed himself in some neat piece of cover and thence, with the aid of telescopic sights, picked off individuals at a long range. And this, for two reasons:

In the first place, as soon as the two armies realized that trench warfare was likely to last for months, they set to work, very naturally, to elaborate their defenses, and have largely defeated the sniper proper by the very elaboration and multiplication of their communication trenches. And, secondly, the immobility of the front has meant that very many of the sniper's haunts have gradually become found out and are so carefully watched as to be almost untenable.

The old sniper has thus been forced more and more into the background, and finds it increasingly difficult to get anything like a good day's bag.

The other afternoon I was with two snipers when they at last spotted a German sunning himself in a field. The distance was made out to be just over 2,000 yards. Each of my companions was a well-known big game shot, and they each fired a couple of rounds at the enemy.

Just as Bad as Cattle.

The bullets must have gone uncomfortably near the mark, for after each shot the man stared about him with a puzzled movement, but he stalked off unhit. This was, of course, an extreme range, but the marksmen were exceptionally good, and their failure to find anything but so unpromising a target shows clearly enough that the possible marks are frequently set at virtually impossible ranges.

But, with the temporary extinction of the sniper proper, there has grown up a host of trench snipers, men who are constantly firing at from 20 to 300 yards or whatever may be the ridiculously small distance separating the opposing lines. One of the bewildering features of the war is the daily publication of long lists at a time when there is nothing sufficiently important to justify a British communique. Behind the rows of sandbags which face one another with such apparent purposelessness, there are the snipers who will spend hours waiting for the opening of a loophole, the sight of a cap or a hand incautiously raised above the parapet, the hoisting of a periscope, a shovel—anything which may betoken the least undue activity.

There is a constant pitting of patient vigilance against ignorance, carelessness, or the sheer recklessness born of physical fatigue. The strain of being under shell fire may be more acute while it lasts, but, in the long run, it is the intermittent crack of the bullet which jars the nervous system most permanently.

A man, whom I will call "A," was admittedly one of the first half dozen rifle shots in Great Britain. In the early days of the war his special value as a rapid firer during the German attacks in masses was great. "A" was, later, put in a machine-gun section and was finally killed while going to fetch water for the gun. That, surely, was a job which might have been detailed to a less valuable man. It would seem to be only common prudence that first-class shots should be carefully husbanded.

VARIETIES

In Russia there are enough people to populate Great Britain, Germany and France, with a considerable number left over.

Prisoners in Morocco are compelled to pay the officers for their trouble in arresting and escorting them to the police station.

A capstan is built into a new block and tackle with which one man can handle loads of 2,000 pounds and two men 4,000 pounds.

Australia maintains a training school for boys who desire to become expert farmers but lack the means to pay for proper instruction.

The last boundary monument between the United States and Canada has been set. The work has been going on for 100 years.

The bulk of lime used on the island of Martinique is made of a madrepore stone or reef coral which is taken from the bottom of the sea.

Every year more than 5,000,000 beds and 8,000,000,000 meals are provided in the shelters and homes of the Salvation army in Great Britain.

The bellows of the organ in the cathedral in Seville, Spain, are worked see-saw fashion by the man walking up and down a long plank.

The spire of an old church in England has been twisted into an almost spiral form by the unequal contraction and expansion of the lead and wood of which it is constructed.

New Zealand cattle raisers have found that the meat of dressed calves retains its flavor better when exported long distances if the skins be left on until ready for market.

A balloon carrying recording instruments, sent up by Italian scientists, reached an altitude of 25 miles, and found the lowest temperature 70 degrees below zero, 12 miles up.

In the Ozark mountains of Missouri there is a subterranean farm on which mushrooms, celery and rhubarb are raised with great success. The entrance to the cavern is by boat.

Owing to the prohibition of the sale of vodka and all kinds of strong drink, the savings of the Russian people during the first four months of this year increased by $81,000,000.

An English soldier whom a wound had made deaf and dumb laughed so hard at a motion picture he saw recently that on leaving the theatre he found himself able both to hear and speak.

Edison has constructed a little toy mill which will work at the bidding of the voice. If a mother fixes one to a cradle, the cradle will rock as the baby cries, and continue to do so in proportion to the outcry.

The butterfly, like the bat, invariably goes to sleep head downward, its eyes looking straight down the stem of grass on which it rests. It folds its wings to the utmost and thus protects its body from the cold.

Balsawood, a Porto Rican contribution to the commercial world, is only half as heavy as cork. It will prove of great value in the manufacture of life preservers. It is significant that in Spanish "balsa" means raft.

Mirrors are commonly seen hanging outside Dutch dwellings. These mirrors are so arranged that persons sitting inside the houses, can, without being seen, enjoy the reflection of all that is going on in the street.

In the Franco-German war the Germans fired off 30,000,000 musket cartridges and 363,000 rounds of artillery with which they killed or mortally wounded 77,000 French, being 400 shots to kill, as compared with 740 shots to kill in the Crimean war.

The mines of this country furnish 85 per cent of all the freight carried by railroads. This includes the crude material from the mines only. The manufactured products of the mines furnish 11 per cent additional.

The word tawdry is derived from St. Audrey. In the early middle ages fairs were held in France and England on St. Audrey's day, and these annual gatherings became noted for the gaudy and worthless jewelry sold at them.

The Egyptians, believing that dead people needed the things they used when alive, sometimes killed the favorite slave and horse of the dead man. In India, for the same reason, widows were burned with the corpses of their husbands.

A famous Italian regiment, the Noble guards, were drawn exclusively from the Roman aristocracy until about two years ago. At that time the pope sanctioned acceptance of recruits from any country, the only provision being that they profess the Catholic religion.

A German method for removing stumps is simpler and less dangerous than our way. They bore a hole in the stump, and pour into it equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acid. After a few weeks, the largest stumps of hard wood are eaten by the acid and easily crumbled with a pick.

The problem of repairing worn boots has for some time been occupying the attention of the British army authorities, and it has now been decided to increase the number of boot repairers in the base workshops. A special boot repairers' company is to be raised.

The streets of Milan are watered from the electric tram cars. On these watering cars reservoirs have been adapted to the platforms, and these reservoirs are emptied as the car runs by means of perforated tubes placed fan shape at the front and back of the car.

Scarlet fever is practically unknown in the tropics and doctors say this is because so little fresh milk is drunk there. The streptococcus, which occurs in large quantities in most raw milk is always present in scarlet fever and experts see in that a cause and efect.

Corp. E. Doran, of the Empire battalion, royal engineers, of the British army, has earned for himself the title of "London's champion recruiter." Altogether he obtained more than 5,000 recruits for Kitchener's army since he began his campaign in London six months ago.

The largest piece of gold in the world was taken from Byer & Hallman's gold mining claim, Hill End, New South Wales, on May 10, 1872. Its weight was 540 pounds, height four feet nine inches, width three feet six inches, average thickness four inches and it was worth $148,000.

A British soldier says birds warn the allies of a gas attack. Long before the smell of the fumes can be detected in the trenches there is a great clamoring of birds awakened from their night perches. The birds fly away beyond reach of the fumes, but in the meantime the British soldier is prepared.

The famous Chinese bandit, White Wolf, disappeared just before the declaration of war in Europe. He had been most daring in his raids in the heart of China, and his presence was a serious check on business. The government placed a fortune on his head. After his reported death his followers disbanded.

The PEACE PAGE

POETIC FEELING

MARTHA HOLDEN.

country, over wood-
which the kindly
carpet of red and
inspiration which
heart singing. Each
ties, but October in
them all.
dy vines are still
oods are aflame as
claiming the ap-
Winter. A purple haze
the familiar fields.
the sky, full of low
reflecting pearly and
rom a sun grown
strength.
nscious hour of
is garnered, the
earth are gathered
ier is the month
poetry. Such an
ippins and ruddy
ws of pumpkins re-
and I shall re-
longer;
hood, the old days

were purpling and
were falling,
ound the corn heap,
ll in tune,
pumpkin, our lan-
fairy who traveled
ell coach, with two
for her team."

ured New England-
and his board,
links of affection

aried man seeks his
more,
smiles where the
before.
lip, and what
eye?
past, like the rich

the corn song. We all
rhythm and the spirit of
farmer's wintry hoard!
golden corn;
Autumn poured,
lavish horn!"
lds rustling glean
from the pine,
glossy green,
from the vine;
love our hardy gift,
of golden corn."

fields and silent woods
thought to old fashioned
came home and took down
books—Whittier, Burns,
the plain men of litera-
satisfied the craving for ap-
plete to the common

things of God's great out-of-doors after harvest.

Aren't you glad we all enjoy poetry? Young parents of Our Page, are you bringing up your boy or girl to love it, too? Do they have good verses read at their mother's knee? Don't neglect this part of your child's education. To give him early a love for poetry is to give him fortune above rubies.

No week passes that does not bring to my notice letters from men or women, past their prime, recalling whole poems learned in early youth. "I sang this song 65 years ago," "my mother used to recite this to me when I was a child," "this was in my second school reader," are actual quotations from letters on my desk today.

A child should get his love for poetry early. Let him have the longest possible service from an art that stimulates and inspires the best in human nature.

Begin now, with Longfellow, Whittier and Bryant, as poetic text books, to teach your children the love of nature as the poet reflects it.

In Longfellow's Voices of the Night, there is that lovely hymn to the night, the Psalm of Life, the Light of the Stars, Flowers, Woods in Winter, Sunrise on the Hills; while Whittier in his songs of labor from one of which I have just quoted, gives us the pictures of toiling men in their environment of forest, mountain and sea.

We all love the lyric charm of Riley's poems, and this poet of the common-place will live in American hearts long after more pretentious names have faded from the pages of its literature. Riley is a poet, but he is much more, in being a messenger of good cheer.

I have mentioned only our poets of simplest expression because you know better than I what verse your child is in need of, or ready to assimilate. I frankly believe, however, that if any child's book-advantage was as limited as to admit only of our own Longfellow, Whittier and Bryant, with Riley in extract, to supply the modern note, he could still grow up a happy lover of poetry. Just one poem a day or a week, or even a month, read or committed, will disclose to him a wealth of thought and memory which shall enrich him as long as life lasts.

And never forget that the best poetry is in the Bible.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

with A Friend of Young
and Bunny of Ohio, that I
is one of our greatest
certainly do not favor it.
more of our young people
whole hearted Christians as
is more pleasure in living
life than in living an un-
life and the earlier in life we
to love for God the easier it will
serve God in our declining years.
seems as though nearly every
has been discussed but how
the girl or woman who goes
the street leading a dog or car-
in her arms. I think a dog
right in his place but that place
of doors at the barn or on the
not to be fondled by woman.
it is a shame to our sex. Why
like some poor, innocent little
who has no one to love it or care
and take care of it. I am sure
reward will be greater at the
judgment than if you fondle
-chestnut from In-

MILE.

almost weep as, looking back to
childhood's distant day,
how these hands rested not
when mine were at their play."
words rushed through my
just now, as mother, after a walk
her flowers, gave me a beauti-
little rose—always the loveliest for
oh! the pure, undying love, the
kindness, the self-forgetfulness of
precious mothers of ours. Noth-
is too hard for them, no sacrifice
great in our behalf.
do not realize in childhood how
cares we might spare mother, but
the years speed past we see more
more and our thoughts take the
of regret. How I wish I might
been more comfort to mother in
early care-free hours, for such
were to me. One of the best hab-
to form right now, if you haven't
already formed it, is smile in the morn-
smile at the heated noontide, smile
the evening. It's just smile all the
and it helps you, also the other
. It's easy to smile when things
right, but we need more to smile
things go wrong. If you haven't
it please try, and don't fear that
might abuse the privilege. A smile,
love, is not monopolized or dimin-
but rather increased, by being
ed on. Now, I want you to all
me to smile. With a smile I
you.—Cherokee Girl.

BERTY BELL

a mother from Ohio has receiv-
whole lot of advice but not much
thy. I do not blame her in the
for feeling discouraged, and any
has a perfect right to wish that
child might be the last and surely
ants no sin when she makes that
and loves those she has no less
she wishes that she may have all
her strength and love and worldly
to use for those she already

one looks about and sees all
details and traps that are set by
protected by laws made by men,
ensure both our boys and girls,
has a right to dread the responsi-
of being a mother and also a
to desire "votes for women" so
may help protect her home and
boys and girls. But if our friend
take cheer and know that many
Page readers sympathize with
and will do the best she can, I feel
in a few years she will have
faithful family of young men and
of whom she may well be
. But it is hard, so hard, when
is sick and nervous to have so
confusion and oftentimes crying
hard work as is always incident
large family of growing children.
ears I sympathize with Just a
more even than before her sec-
letter as I had something of the
experience with measles ten
ago.
good oculist should be consulted.
measles often affect the eyesight.
found that when one's teeth get
their nerves get more on edge,
day, until they are either re-

moved or repaired. I do so hope Just a Mother will write again and let us know how she gets along. When one makes up her mind to live and raise her children, she often grows strong and well again by will power.

When Moonlight Reverie expressed her views so freely I wondered if she really knows anything of the big things of life and health and happiness that we women aim to accomplish when we get the ballot.

I recently had an opportunity to attend a meeting when the Woman's Liberty Bell was present. The "Bell" is an exact reproduction of the old liberty bell and was cast at Troy, N. Y., in 1915, and presented to the suffrage movement by a suffrage worker. It is mounted on a motor truck and is being exhibited throughout Pennsylvania this summer. The clapper is chained and will be chained whenever the bell is in Pennsylvania until women are given the ballot. We hope to ring the bell on Independence Square, Philadelphia, after the election, No. 2; otherwise some other state will have the honor of ringing the bell first. The bell is a national affair and will be taken from one state to another wherever women are fighting for equal rights.

Where is dear, little "Frisky Fran?" Has she settled down into a hard-working school ma'am? I wish she would write again; her letters are so cheerful and happy.

Old Jigger from Up the Creek, write and tell us more of the new wife; also of the 10 poor old cows and other animals on the farm.

Aunt Eunice is correct about movies where evil, trashy pictures are shown, but good pictures are certainly an education and a great uplift to the morals. Cannot Aunt Eunice get up a remonstrance against the class of pictures shown and get the support of the town officers, school teachers and clergy, so the proprietors will see that this class of show is not what the public wants and that public taste has changed?

The lady who wrote some time ago asking ideas for a new entertainment might try a farce comedy or easy play. I would suggest "Ma Sweet and Her Seven Talented Daughters," as it could be given in a church. A dime social always takes well and furnishes a pleasant evening for both old and young. The ladies usually serve coffee and cake or sandwiches, and the time may be spent playing games or with music and recitations, making just an impromptu program that will not take any time or effort to arrange. A pie or box social is usually a great money maker here, the auction being generally preceded by a literary program. A silver medal contest is also good, but requires considerable tact, that there may be no ill feeling between the contestants or their friends. —Mrs. Farmer, Pr.

WHO SHOULD VOTE?

Yellow Rose of Ohio, I say Amen, and may God bless such a noble woman, Moonlight Reverie and Roxana of 10, I wish you could have been in my house one morning in July when a little woman came in heart broken. She asked me if she could do a washing on my stove as Mr. M— had taken hers that morning. This was on Friday and she had one washing and two ironings yet to do. That just left her with one bed and table. She had four children and said her husband had spent but thirty cents for them from December until May.

She was respectable in every way; worthy of a good husband. What was the matter with him? He lived in a "wet town," his wife washing for a living. He could stagger to polls and "vote wet."

For the sake of humanity don't say woman's place is at home. If this woman had stayed home her dear husband might have gone hungry. I am proud to say that our country is dry.

I will come again and tell how we are paying for our home farm. Yellow Rose of Ohio, I would like to correspond with you, as you are near my own age.—Star Light of Mich.

E. C. W., Ind., and his graddaughter, a high school girl, are making a Blade scrap book which gives them much pleasure.

WAR, ACID TEST OF CHARACTER

The FRENCH WOMAN of 1914 - 1915

That war is the acid test of character is shown by the attitude of French women following the inauguration of the fearful slaughter. Before the outbreak of the big war Paris was dancing the tango as if her life depended upon it, and dressing to suit the dancer. The tango had permeated all classes and was the one great occupation of society. The maid servant, the shop assistant, and the artist's model danced at the Bal Bullier, the "mannequin" at Majic City, the professional and the cosmopolitan at Sans Souci and other public places, the traveling American at the hotels, and the society woman at every private ball in her own particular set, and even out of it. It was an obsession. It made the most extraordinary ravages among the middle class and it robbed most women who danced it of their grace and dignity. It caused the most absurd fashions in dress to grow up around it and it gave its name to every eccentricity. Then came the war, and the tango and its accessories are as if they had never been.

Since the war started, those who have been brought into intimate contact with nurses, both volunteer and professional, have been struck by the cheerfulness and eagerness of these brave women and girls, who, for the most part, have sacrificed the comforts of a good home to suffer the unheroic annoyances and discomforts of working in hospitals and convalescent homes. Their glory is, too, that they may be counted in their thousands and tens of thousands all over Europe.

General Joffre was told the answer of a little working woman—a woman who had lost one son and a brother already—who, answering questions as to whether her courage was still as strong as ever, had replied proudly:

"We women must keep up our courage, monsieur, for we are the ones who must give courage to our men."

The general looked away a moment, profoundly touched, and then said, with great feeling:

"Oh, our women! They are sublime! No one ever knew how heroic they could be—not even themselves. There will be no flinching there. Even the mothers who have lost their sons will not permit us to stop now. They have made their sacrifice without complaint—only it must not be a useless sacrifice."

OUR Correspondents

E. P. of Illinois says the bad influence of moving picture shows in his town has resulted in boys breaking into stores and holding up farmers on their way home. Several boys are now in jail awaiting trial.

F. W. S., Mich., sends 'Rain Upon the Roof," commenting.

"I do not envy the feeling of anyone who can read or hear that song without a deep stirring of soul. It used to be sung in school and the pupils imitate the patter with fingers on the desks."

W. L. W., W. Va., lives on a farm by the water of the Little Kananka river in West Virginia. He is a young father whose greatest comfort and joy is a motherless boy and girl.

"Tonight I can hear our voices in my childhood home singing 'Mary of the Wild Moor' and I wonder if it is possible to find the music," asks Mrs. W. E. Gregory of Seeley Creek, N. Y.

In explaining to the Peace Page readers why she never wrote any more, Myrtle Jackson of Hall, W. Va., says she is not able as she has been ill since Easter. She tries to be sunny and cheerful but suffers a great deal as it has been years since she was able to lie down. She enjoys post cards, though unable to answer them. Readers you ought to give her a good post card shower. She likes the historical and scenery cards best.

G. W. of Washington, who has spent 40 years teaching school in the upper grammar grades and lower high school classes, has learned by observation that the dance fiend is behind the other pupils intellectually, morally and physically. He says that in some of the states dancing is taught in the schools, in some of the Washington counties special dancing teachers being employed at teachers' institutes to dance so that they may teach dancing to the pupils. He thinks that these schools are kindergartens for the dance halls which in turn are kindergartens for the red light districts.

J. M. M., N. C., says that he finds no authority in the Bible for women in politics. He warns young men against marrying woman politicians. "A good woman," he says, "is the best thing in the world, but good women don't mix in politics much."

Mrs. E. G. McElhany of Michigan wants L. A. B. of Oregon to know that she has in her possession a copy of the Ulster county, New York Gazette of Jan. 4, 1800, banded in black for George Washington. The paper was handed down through her family.

Daisy H. of Pennsylvania says it did her soul good to read B. M. B.'s letter as well as that signed "Mother." When she read B. E.'s letter she felt like sending for her on the next train. Daisy has a sick husband and works out by the day, and so has no home to offer B. E. but she says she can get her a place to work where the wages are good and the help scarce. If B. E. wants to accept she should address the Peace Page.

The whereabouts of her father, Jacob Johnson, is asked for by Mrs. Libbie Johnson Niver of Corning, N. Y. He was a soldier in the Civil war. Mrs. Niver would like a post card from any Johnson that was a soldier or his wife, giving the name of the regiment and company to which he belonged.

If G. W. S. of Botheil, Wash., wants the names of contributors to the Peace Page we can furnish all important addresses when the name is omitted if he will write us.

Lenore of W. Va., wants to ask Bachelor of W. Va., who says there is too much love bestowed upon birds, if he does not enjoy their beautiful songs. She has been feeding the birds for two winters and they seem to her to be more appreciative of a little love and kindness than the majority of humans She doesn't think we should totally ignore the birds though the warmest place in her heart is for her fellow beings.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Cucumber Pickles.

Wash cucumbers, and let stand over night in boiling hot brine; (1 cup salt to 1 gallon boiling water). In morning, drain and let come to a boil in one-half vinegar and one-half water; drain well, place in jar and pour over the following mixture, scalding hot;—To one gallon vinegar add one-quarter pound mixed spices; one heaping teaspoonful saccharine powder and let come to a boil, then pour over the cucumbers.—Mrs. H., Mich.

Canning Sweet Potatoes.

For one gallon of prepared potatoes make a syrup of one cup of sugar and 2 quarts water. Boil the syrup first and then add potatoes. Boil until tender. Take potatoes out carefully, place in can, but do not fill to full; then cover with syrup, be sure to have all the bubbles out and the can filled 'till running over. Seal and when needed season with salt and pepper.— H. G. K., Tenn.

Muffins.

Beat to cream two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of sugar, add two well beaten eggs, one cupful of milk, one scant quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and a pinch of salt; beat batter with egg whisk, and pour into hot, well greased muffin pans. Bake in quick oven.

Walnut Pudding.

Chop 18 walnuts and mix them with one and a half ounces of bread crumbs; put them into a saucepan with two teacupfuls of milk and boil up; then simmer for ten minutes. Remove from the fire; when cool stir in yolks of three eggs, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract; mix well. Beat up whites stiffly and stir in. Pour into greased pudding dish and bake half an hour.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

FROM CALIFORNIA

I have kept still as long as I am going to, especially after reading Forget-Me-Not's letter from Ohio. I disagree with him on the suffrage question. Women should have the right to vote and be allowed to hold any office. Look at the good work the women police are doing in San Francisco and in other cities in California and the United States. There are women to protect the girl travelers, as you all know, which is a splendid thing. Women are as smart as men, and are capable of holding office.

The moving picture shows can be made to do splendid work and are worth going to see.

Since I have been in California, over three years, I have only been to one picture show and never intend to go again until they have better pictures. I am strictly opposed to dances, too.

I am a booster of California. Some of my hobbies are horseback riding, sewing and drawing.—Dick, from the Golden State.

NORMAL PURSUITS

I am one of the Peace Page members who has been dozing and suddenly wakened up to the discussion that has been going on about kissing.

Kissing games fell into disfavor years ago, and now the bashful girl who is either willingly or unwillingly kissed and the bold boy who bestows the kiss have fallen into disrepute. It seems the kiss between the boy and girl is to be considered a game that is down and out. As all questions gather force from being considered from all sides, it is a question whether the line is not drawn too closely. While some harm has resulted from kissing and more from dancing, there has always been much kissing and dancing from which no harm has resulted. In kissing as well as in dancing, the harm must first exist in the minds of the participants, in which case it crops out in the best of causes. Being only a mode of expression, there are as many diferent kinds of kisses as there are states of mind. It may even express reverence. Pilgrims have traveled miles to kiss a shrine.

Somewhere I lately read that a boy should not even touch a girl. Are girls so pure that it is a desecration to touch them, or so weak and easily led astray? Are there no boys raised in good homes under the influence of a pure mother, whose touch does not contaminate or whose kiss does not furnish a sure impetus on the downward road? Perhaps we will reach such an advanced stage of propriety that we will say that a boy should not even look at a girl or later even think of one as such things. As evil can be communicated, by the mere touch, the glance, the thought, there is no way to confine an evil influence only to get at the fountain head. Fill up the mind of the boy and girl with what is good. Fill up the mind at the pure fount of knowledge and the heart at the fount of all goodness and its numerous streams.

And then we have in conduct the golden mean, while too much familiarity implies disrespect, a too strenuous reserve of manner would result in a formality unnatural to young people, and certainly unfavorable to a good time. A studied avoidance of contact would not be complimentary to either a self-respecting boy or girl.

Someone has suggested that the young people take long walks and talk on literature and art, instead of dancing. While this is to be recommended in itself, it would hardly furnish a substitute for dancing.

I have been present at companies of little boys and also of little girls who in joyousness of spirit rushed together in bunches and jumped up and down. At one of these a little girl took a few dancing steps; you may judge which looked best, even if it were a Sunday school class, and whether any chance exercises in which youths engage in their exuberance of spirits, are to be preferred to dancing, which calls for training to graceful deportment. In some families where they are favorable to dancing, the parents take instructions in the art, and are out with the young people and see what they are about.

The dance in small towns and rural communities is apt to be untrained and promiscuous, and fortunately for this, there always exists a strong element of opposition, mainly the church. Dancing lessons are a luxury not much indulged in, but if within reach, might add to the cheer of the house like music lessons.

Athletics, games, drills and dances should have a part in the physical education of youth. Athletics, games for strength and precision, drills and dances for grace and beauty, in all of which they should meet freely and informally.

The heads of government have set their approval upon dancing by having the inaugural ball. History is a record of distinguished persons who have danced, for example, George Washington. This did not seem to detract from his dignity of character. Perhaps some of those who opposed kissing and so eloquently set forth the perils of the dance, will wish they had remained dozing.

But now once more I rouse up to say of Raoul de Coubert's letter about the movies, that "them's my sentiments, too." Good books and good pictures need not be condemned because bad ones exist. What is used to vividly portray evil is just as potent to present what is of benefit and to implant the moral lesson. I think geography and history should be taught together and what will so vividly impress events, either ancient or modern, as the moving picture show?—Aunt Florence, Ohio.

EXERCISE

From my personal view I can see no more harm in dancing than many other sports which people indulge in. What is it that a person can do and not make harm out of it, if that is their intention? The body requires exercise and what better exercise could you get than dancing?

Most of the pictures of today that are shown in the movies have a good motive. Some are historical, some for the purpose of teaching others lessons. Someone will ask, "What about the murderers in the movies? Are they beneficial for our children?"

Do you not read in history about the wars in which they took lives? Is it not also described very plainly in the Bible?

I think the women should have the right to vote. When the day comes that all women, especially those who are capable of voting, are permitted to vote, the saloons will soon vanish from our country. The women are governed by the laws and must abide by them. Why should they not have the right to cast their ballot with the men? I do not uphold young men in drinking or smoking cigarettes. Beware, young man, of the first glass.

I do not believe in mothers eavesdropping on their daughters when they are in company with a young man.

I am a young girl 19 years old. My mother is dead.—Blue Eyes, of St. George, W. Va.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Soldier Uncle.

Two of my uncles were in the Spanish-American war. One was sent to the Philippines and had many serious and dangerous encounters there. The other was in the army that was sent to Cuba. He was in the famous charge up the San Juan Hill, being one who helped cut the Spanish wire entanglements with bayonets. He still has the bayonet. Both were in the coast artillery corps.

I have a brother who served one enlistment in the C. A. C. at Ft. Columbia, Wash.

I now have two uncles in the United States army, C. A. C. One is a quartermaster sergeant, being stationed at Ft. Andrews, Mass. He has served 15 years The other is located at Ft. Grant, Panama Canal zone. The letters we receive from him are very interesting, he being on the canal, and in a rather wild country. He has served 12 years in the army and this enlistment will make a total of 15 years. These four uncles of mine are brothers.—Afton Lingers, W. Va.

Afton says he knew better than to write on both sides of the paper, and this letter proves it.—M. H.

From Nebraska.

I have been a silent reader of the Blade for a number of years. I live in the northwestern part of Nebraska. My hobbies are reading and tatting.

My father is a civil war veteran. He belonged to Company G, 15th Illinois Volunteers. I like to hear him tell of the close places he was in during the war. The closest place he was ever in, was between two logs trying to keep away from the enemies' shells.

I have on sister and one brother at home, I also have four sisters married. I would like to know who my twin is. I will be 15 the 27th day of May.—Brown Eyes from Nebraska.

Likes School.

I am a farmer's daughter and live near the Fingune lakes in New York. I am sixteen years old, my birthday being on November 7. My greatest hobby is my school work. I am in the third year high. I expect to be a teacher when I graduate.

I have been a reader of the Peace Page for sometime. I thought I would like to thank "A Friend of Young People" for the letter on dancing. I think they are right.

I like the letters written by "The Texas Bachelor." and hope he will write often. Also the one written by "Bunny from Ohio."

I can hardly wait until I graduate so I may teach school. I think I will love it. I am very fond of little children and can always win their confidence. I do not believe in being cross and making the children afraid of you. I believe in ruling by love, rather than by an iron will. It is so much pleasanter for the pupils and also for yourself.—"Fairy" from New York.

From Michigan.

Here I come from the eastern part of Michigan. I think it is the most beautiful state, with its lakes, rivers, hills and valleys. Why don't more girls and boys write from Michigan?

I agree with Moonlight Reverie about woman suffrage. Come again and tell us what you think about dancing, card playing and the movies.

Where is the boy that wrote about woman suffrage, telling Belle of Egypt where she was wrong in her ideas? Come again, your letter was fine. Roxana of 10 and St. Joe Sister, I think if you will stop and think you will see where dancing is not as bad as liquor in any way. Liquor is next to money, being the root of all evil.

I think there is no harm in dancing, card playing, or the movies. My hobbies are music, reading and housework. I was seventeen June 29. Have I a twin?—Michigan Beth, Imlay City.

SHORT AND SWEET

Nettie Vincent, 13, on Christmas day this year. Watson, W. Va., asks Hilda and Charlotte of Indiana not to forget to write their promised letter.

Nellie Davis, Candler, N. C., likes to read girl stories. Have you any to recommend to her?

"I am a 13-year-old girl," writes Eugenia Vangilder, Alexander, W. Va., "I have 4 sisters, and for pets, a dog, some rabbits and a horse."

B. E. of Iowa, don't think that you have no friends. I think of you often since I read your letter. There is one Friend who will help us to bear all our troubles and our griefs if we will ask Him.—L. P.

It made me happy to read Texas Bachelor's words. What has become of H. O. R. of Ohio? I agree with Moonlight Reverie, and with Aunt Eunice.—Golden Rod of Iowa.

Rose Halladay, Great Valley, N. Y., asks letters from L. B., Va., and other boys and girls.

Alice Rader, 16, Persinger, W. Va., loves to read good books, and agrees with Moonlight Reverie.

Mabel Keney, 14, and Ethel Kille, are school friends of Sharpsburg, Ohio. Mabel is secretary of her Sunday school. Ethel was treasurer for awhile. She would like to hear from Ruth Cover.

F. G. Royston, 20, Limestone, Tenn., likes the farm best, opposes dancing and strong drink, and agrees with Moonlight Reverie.

POETS' CORNER

RAIN UPON THE ROOF

By Coates Kinney.

When the humid showers gather
Over all the starry spheres;
And the melancholy darkness
Gently weeps in dewy tears,
'Tis a joy to press the pillow
Of a cottage chamber bed,
And listen to the music
Of the soft rain overhead. Tra-la-la-la—

Every tinkle on the shingle
Has an echo in the heart,
And a thousand dreary fancies
Into active being start;
And a thousand recollections
Weave their bright hues into woof
As I listen to the murmur
Of the rain upon the roof.

There in fancy comes my mother—
As she used to years agone,
To survey the infant sleepers,
Ere she left them till the dawn;
I can see her bending o'er me,
As I listen to the strain
That is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

Then my little seraph sister,
With her wings and waving hair;
And my brighteyed cherub brother—
A serene angelic pair;
Glide around my wakeful pillow
With their praise or mild reproof;
As I listen to the music
Of the rain upon the roof.

And another comes to thrill me
With her eyes of sweetest blue;
I forgot, while gazing on her,
That her heart was all untrue
I remember how I loved her,
As I ne'er may love again,
And my heart's quick pulses vibrate
To the patter of the rain.

There is naught in art's bravuras
That can work with such a spell,
In the spirit's pure deep fountains
Whence the holy passions swell,
As that melody of nature,
That subdued, subduing strain,
That is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

SPARKLING AND BRIGHT

(An Old Song for Old or Young.)

Mrs. S. B. Danz.

Sparkling and bright, in its liquid light,
Is the water in our glasses.
'Twill give you health, 'twill give you wealth,
Ye lads and rosy lasses.

Chorus.

O, then, resign your ruby wine
Each smiling son and daughter,
There's nothing so good for the youthful blood
Or sweet as the sparkling water.

Better than gold is the water cold
From the crystal fountain flowing;
A calm delight, both day and night,
To happy homes bestowing.

Sorrow hath fled from the heart that bled
Of the weeping wife and mother;
They have given up the poison cup—
Son, husband, father, brother.

Sparkling and bright, in liquid light,
Pure streams at our feet are gleaming,
With light as fair as the evening star
That shines o'er our heads while dreaming.

Then quaff from the brook in the shady nook,
Where joy and health are meeting;
Nor drown the soul in the drunkard's bowl,
There's death in its hue, so cheating.

PUMPKIN PIE

By Margaret E. Sangster.

Through sun and shower the pumpkin grew
When the days were long and the skies were blue;

And it felt quite vain when its giant size
Was such that it carried away the prize.

At the County Fair when the people came;
And it wore a ticket and bore a name.

Alas for the pumpkin's pride! One day
A boy and his mother took it away.

It was pared and sliced, and pounded and stewed,
And the way it was treated was harsh and rude.

It was sprinkled with sugar and seasoned with spice;
The boy and his mother pronounced it nice.

It was served in a paste, it was baked and browned,
And at last on a pantry shelf was found.

And on Thursday, John and Mary and Mabel
Will see it on aunty's laden table.

For the pumpkin grew 'neath a summer sky
Just to turn at Thanksgiving into pie.

AUTUMN HYMN

Hail ye sighing sons of sorrow,
Learn with me your certain doom;
Learn with me your fate tomorrow,
Dead, perhaps laid in the tomb.
See all nature, fading, dying,
Silent, all things seem to mourn;
Life from vegetation flying,
Calls to mind the mouldering urn.

Lo, in yonder forest standing,
Lofty cedars how they nod;
Scenes of nature how surprising,
Read in nature, nature's God;
While the annual frosts are cropping
Leaves and tendrils from the trees;
So, our friends are yearly dropping;
We are like to one of these.

Hollow winds about me roaring,
Noisy waters how they rise;
While I sit, my fate deploring,
Tears fast streaming from my eyes.
What to me is autumn's treasure,
Since I know no earthly joy?
Long I've lost all youthful pleasure,
Time will youth and hope destroy.

Former friends, how oft I've sought them,
Just to cheer a troubled mind;
Now they're gone, like leaves of autumn,
Driven before the dreary wind.
When a few more days are wasted,
When a few more scenes are o'er,
When a few more griefs I've tasted,
I shall fall, to rise no more.

Fast my sun of life's declining,
Soon 'twill set in endless night;
But my hopes, pure and reviving,
Rise to fairer worlds of light.
Cease this mourning, trembling, crying;
Death shall burst this sullen gloom;
Though my spirit, fluttering, flying,
Shall be borne beyond the tomb.

THEN LAUGH

Bertha A. Backers.

Build for yourself a strong-box,
Fashion it with care;
When it's strong as your hand can make it,
Put all your troubles there;
Hide there all thought of failures
And each bitter cup that you quaff;
Lock all your heartaches within it—
Then sit on the lid and laugh.

Tell no one else its contents,
Never its secrets share;
When you've dropped in your care and worry
Keep them forever there;
Hide them from sight so completely
That the world will never dream half;
Fasten the strong-box securely—
Then sit on the lid and laugh.

THE BAR

The saloon is sometimes called a bar, that's true.
A bar to heaven, a door to hell;
Whoever named it named it well,
A bar to manliness and wealth,
A door to want and broken health;
A bar to honor and pride and fame,
A door to grief and sin and shame;
A bar to hope, a bar to prayer,
A door to darkness and despair;
A bar to honored, useful life,
A door to brawling, senseless strife;
A bar to all that's true and brave,
A door to every drunkard's grave;
A bar to joy and home imparts,
A door to tears and aching hearts,
A bar to heaven, a door to hell,
Whoever named it, named it well.

MY TRUNDLE BED

As I rummag'd thro' the attic,
List'ning to the falling rain,
As it pattered on the shingles
And against the window pane;
Peeping over chests and boxes,
Which with dust were thickly spread;
Saw I in the farthest corner
What was once my trundle bed.

So I drew it from the recess,
Where it had remained so long,
Hearing all the while the music
Of my mother's voice in song;
As she sang in sweetest accents,
What I since have often read:
"Hush my dear, lie still and slumber,
Holy angels guard thy bed."

As I list'ned, recollections
That I thought had been forgot,
Came with all the gush of memory,
Rushing, thronging to the spot;
And I wandered back to childhood,
To those merry days of yore,
When I knelt beside my mother
By this bed upon the floor.

Then it was, with hands so gently
Placed upon my infant head,
That she taught my lips to utter,
Carefully the words she said;
Never can they be forgotten,
Deep are they in memory riven,
"Hallowed be Thy name, O Father!
Father! Thou who art in heaven."

Years have passed and that dear mother
Long has moulder'd 'neath the sod.
And I trust her sainted spirit
Revels in the home of God;
But that scene at summer twilight
Never has from mem'ry fled,
And it comes, in all its freshness
When I see my trundle bed.

This she taught me, then she told me
Of its import, great and deep—
After which I learned to utter
"Now I lay me down to sleep."
Then it was, with hands uplifted,
And in accents, soft and mild,
That my mother asked: "Our Father!
Father! do Thou bless my child!"

THE DAISY

There is a flower, a little flower
With silver crest and golden eye,
That welcomes every changing hour,
And weathers every sky.

The prouder beauties of the field
In gay, but quick succession shine,
Race after race their honors yield,
They flourish and decline.

But this small flower, to Nature dear,
While moons and stars their courses run,
Wreathes the whole circle or the year,
Companion of the sun.

It smiles upon the lap of May,
To sultry August spreads its charms,
Lights pale October on his way,
And twines December's arms.

The purple heath and golden broom
On moory mountains catch the gale,
O'er lawns the lily sheds perfume,
The violet in the vale.

But this bold floweret climbs the hill,
Hides in the forest, haunts the glen,
Plays on the margin of the rill,
Peeps round the fox's den.

The lambkin crops its crimson gem,
The wild-bee murmurs on its breast
The blue-fly bends its pensile stem,
Light o'er the skylark's nest.

'Tis Flora's page:—In every place,
In every season, fresh and fair,
It opens with perennial grace,
And blossoms everywhere.
—James Montgomery.

THE SWORD OF BUNKER HILL

He lay upon his dying bed,
His eyes were growing dim.
When, in a feeble voice, he called
His weeping son to him.
"Weep not, my boy," the old man said;
"I bow to Heaven's high will;
But quickly from yon antlers bring
The sword of Bunker Hill."

The sword was brought, the old man's eye
Lit with a sudden flame,
And as he grasped the ancient blade
He murmured Warren's name.
And said "My boy, I leave you gold,
But what is richer still,
I leave you, mark me, mark me now,
The sword of Bunker Hill."

SUNSHINE'S FREE

Sunshine's free. Just help yourself.
'Taint hid away on the highest shelf!
Reach right out and grab your share;
Ain't nobody goin' to care!

Sunshine's good for man or beast.
When wind's in the east,
Turn your face from the shade
And get some sunshine freshly made.

'Taint no use to sit and say
That your sunshine's hid away;
God don't hide his gifts, nohow;
Take your share, and take it now!

POEMS WANTED

"Santa Claus is a black man," to C. G. Paterson, Anniston, Ala.

The Laird of Cockpen.

My Ain Countree.

Victory at Last.

"O, What Singing, O, What Singing."

The Moss Rose.

MRS. THOMSON TELLS WOMEN

How She Was Helped During Change of Life by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I am just 52 years of age and during Change of Life I suffered for six years terribly. I tried several doctors but none seemed to give me any relief. Every month the pains were intense in both sides, and made me so weak that I had to go to bed. At last a friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and I tried it at once and found much relief. After that I had no pains at all and could do my housework and shopping the same as always. For years I have praised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me, and shall always recommend it as a woman's friend. You are at liberty to use my letter in any way."—Mrs. THOMSON, 649 W. Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Change of Life is one of the most critical periods of a woman's existence. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to carry women so successfully through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF A MILLION MEN

BY FREDERICK PALMER.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—"All the ground to the ridge of the horizon was taken on the first day," said an officer standing in a first line French trench in the Champagne region from which a wave of men 15 miles long, on the morning of September 25, dashed forward, winning from one to five miles before the tidal rush of soldiery was stopped.

I was the first correspondent to view the great battlefield. I looked across a rolling land of thin soil with groves of dwarf pine which rise out of almost snow white excavations, chalk burrows, trenches, communication ditches, traverses and redoubts, where German military science and industry had sought impregnability in vain.

The population in the Camp of Chalons, near which the French fought to regain their old review ground, is very meagre. For a year this has been the theatre of a relentless sapping warfare.

Only the village of Perthes was in sight from where we stood, and its cluster of houses had become the typical pile of ruins which marks shell fire.

The correspondent, walking over the course of the French advance, witnessed the results of the most powerful defense attacked by the most powerful assault of the war.

The famous hill, the butte of Tahure, the occupation of which clinched French success, resembles any small wooded eminence.

To the north shells could be seen bursting over the Somme-Py railroad. That important German line of transportation was cut, as the French gunfire rendered it useless.

Preparing for the Attack.

An enormous amount of labor was accomplished by the French in preparation for their advance. French engineers built a transport road ten miles long. Sappers dug a winding communication ditch six feet deep, six feet broad and five miles long. This trench was cut through chalk the consistency of soft stone.

The object of this long, deep ditch was to enable the French soldiers to advance without being subjected directly to the shell fire of the Germans. Although the fighting had been over for some time there were still many unexploded German shells and hand grenades lying upon the ground. The French soldiers were busily at work gathering in and sorting the captured accoutrements in order to compile the booty. Occasionally we came across a shell hole or a dugout where German dead were buried. In one grave were 34 corpses; in another were 16. In some instances the inscription upon the cross over a grave related that both French and Germans were interred there.

Bottles for Tombstones.

Nearby where earlier battles had been fought are other graves marked with crosses and in these the German and French soldiers, who were enemies on earth, sleep as brothers in death side by side. Some of the crosses over the French graves were surmounted by flowers which had been sent by relatives.

Where the graves were so new that there had not been time to erect a cross we sometimes saw bottles stuck neck first into the earth. Inside the bottles were pieces of paper bearing the names of the dead men. Practically every inscription that we saw on the graves of Germans and French was alike.

The inscriptions read: "Killed on the field of honor."

A priest had gathered branches of pine trees and arranged on a hillside for the dead of his regiment.

A Million Men in Battle.

Considering the immensity of the operation—at least 1,000,000 men were engaged on both sides along the narrow front—it was amazing how apparently small had been the number of French casualties. Officers who had participated in the charge said the German losses had been heavier than the first official estimate and must have reached 150,000. Twenty-five thousand German prisoners, the said, was a small proportion to the number of Germans killed by the high explosive shells and in hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches.

The barbed wire front of the first-line trenches had been cut to bits and it was impossible to live or to make resistance during the preparatory bombardment. Soldiers agreed that the rushing of the first line was a "walkin," there being neither rifle nor machine gun fire to stop them, so excellent had been the work of the enormous concentration of French artillery. Serious resistance developed at the second line, where the trenches for the entire 15-mile sector had not in all places been smashed and the wire not always cut, so that the advancing troops had to pause at places and slowly out their way. By the state of unusual messes of wires, rusted from a year's rain, I was able to tell where the tide had advanced, halted and flowed through the opening made before rolling on.

Germans Human Beavers.

The labor that had been expended in constructing the German trenches and fortifications was enormous. It was as if hundreds of thousands of human beavers had never ceased their toil in preparing for their protection. French officers said the Germans knew that the attack was coming and thought their positions were impregnable, but were overwhelmed by the number of French guns and the masses of French troops. The most formidable point seen was the redoubt Trou Bricot, which had on all sides mitrailleuses, a labyrinth of dungeonlike cellars, sand batteries which had been pounded into heaps of eath by the high explosives, the sand bags having been turned into rags mixed with dust before the position was surrounded by French artillery, which marveled to find a few men still alive. What few were left had had their senses numbed.

Finds a Mine Crater.

"If we can take that with our guns," said a soldier, "we ought to be able to take anything the Germans can build."

In the midst of what remains of this result of colossal labor and the use of probably 500,000 sand bags was a mine crater 100 feet deep and 200 feet across, which the French had created by an explosion after the guns had finished their work and just before the infantry charge. Many such mine craters were seen at formidable points along the German and French lines. Significant of German strategy in preparation to receive the attacks was a long ditch through the woods, in which the charging French soldiers naturally took cover. At the end, the ditch branched into blind alleys, while a concealed machine gun commanded it.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3 The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6 Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

ALBERT ROSS

Please tell who the American novelist was that wrote under the name of Albert Ross and give a sketch of his life.—E. H., Corydon, Ind.

Linn Boyd Porter, or Albert Ross, was born in Westfield, Mass., on December 20, 1851. He was the son of Elijah Proter and Mary Loomis Porter. Ross received his early education in Leicester, Mass., academy. On September 10, 1874, he married Mary E. Moore of Cambridge, Mass. Some of his books are: A Black Adonis, The Garston Bigamy, Her Husband's Friend, His Foster Sister, His Private Character, In Stella's Shadow, Love at Seventy, Love Gone Astray, Moulding a Maiden, The Naked Truth, A New Sensation, An Original Sinner, Out of Wedlock, Speaking of Ellen, That Gay Deceiver, Their Marriage Bond, Thou Shalt Not, Thy Neighbor's Wife, Why I'm Single, Young Fawcett's Mabel, Young Miss Giddy, A Sugar Princess, Stranger Than Fiction, Riverfall. He lives at Brookline, Mass.

MT. VERNON OWNER

Will you please tell me who owns George Washington's estate known as Mt. Vernon?—E. C. W., Montrose, West Virginia.

Mt. Vernon is the estate of George Washington on the right bank of the Potomac in Fairfax county, Virginia, 15 miles below Washington. The original estate, Hunting Creek, contained 800 acres, but when Lawrence Washington, brother of George, secured it he changed the name to Mt. Vernon. In 1752, after the death of his brother, the estate went into the possession of George Washington. In 1859 the house and 200 acres of land around it were purchased by the Mount Vernon Ladies' association for $200,000, part of the purchase price being raised by Edward Everett. The ladies' association bought it from John A. Washington, who became the owner after the death of Bushrod Washington, to whom George Washington had willed it. The association restored the house to what it was during the life of George Washington.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION

I would like to know what is meant by amnesty proclamation.—B. M., Panther, W. Va.

An amnesty proclamation is a proclamation of pardon for offense against the United States issued by the President under the provision of the constitution giving him "power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment." The principal proclamations of amnesty made in this country were issued by Presidents Lincoln and Johnson in connection with reconstruction. In Lincoln's proclamation on December 8, 1863, full pardon was offered, and restoration of property rights, except in slaves, to certain persons taking part in the war against the Union. The condition was that they take an oath to support the constitution, laws, decisions of the supreme court and proclamations of the President of the United States. Some exceptions were made. On March 26, 1864, a proclamation was made, debarring from the application of amnesty prisoners and persons paroled, and provided for the administration of the oath.

President Johnson issued a proclamation on May 29, 1865, excluding some from the amnesty privilege. On July 8, 1868, pardon was declared to almost all who had participated in the rebellion. On December 25 of that year full pardon was declared in a proclamation issued.

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS

Will you give a sketch of the life of Robert Fitzsimmons, the prize fighter?—F. V. S., Glasgow, Ky.

Robert Fitzsimmons was born in England, June 4, 1862. In 1880 he made his first appearance in New Zealand at a tournament in which he defeated fourteen men winning the amateur championship of that country. The following year he beat five men in one night at the same place.

Bob Fitzsimmons won in his fights with Dick Ellis, Billy McCarthy, Black Pearl, Peter Maher and George Gardner. He knocked out Arthur Upham, Jack Dempsey, Abe Congle, James Farrell, Joe Godfrey, Jerry Slattery, Milard Zender, Jim Hall, Phil Mayo, Jack Warner, Jack Hickey, Frank Kellar, Dan Creedon, Al Ellish, Peter Maher, James J. Corbett, Jeff Thorne, Jim Daly, Ed. Dunkhorst, Gus Ruhlin, Tom Sharkey, Con Coughlin and Jim Hall. He fought to a draw with Joe Choynski, and there was no decision in his fights with Peter Maher, Joe Grim and Phil. J. O'Brien. He lost on a foul in his fight with Tom Sharkey. Fitzsimmons was knocked out by Jim Jeffries, Jack O'Brien and Jack Johnson. His fight with Johnson on July 17,1907, lasted for two rounds. At one time Fitzsimmons was the world's champion heavyweight.

TO FIND HORSEPOWER

I would consider it a kindness if you would tell how to find the horsepower of an engine.—C. M., La Belle, Mo.

Horsepower is the principal measure of rate at which work is performed. One horsepower is computed to be equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot high per minute, or 550 pounds of work, and it is designated as being nominal, indicated or actual. A horsepower in work is estimated at 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute; but as a horse can exert that force for only six hours per day, one day's work of horsepower is equivalent to that of 45 horses. As an easy method of calculating horse power the following is commended: Where practicable take an indication diagram which shows the mean pressure of steam throughout the stroke. In order to calculate the pressure, 10 ordinates are usually drawn across the diagram; the length of these is measured on a scale representing the pounds per square inch of pressure. The 10 numbers thus obtained are added together, and the sum divided by ten; this gives the average pressure per square inch of steam throughout the stroke. Calculate the area of the piston in square inches from its diameter, and multiply this by the square inch. This gives the total pressure exerted on the piston. Next multiply the number of revolutions of the engine per minute by twice the length of the stroke in feet; this gives the speed of the piston in feet per minute; multiply this by the pressure on it in pounds, and the result is the number of foot pounds of work done on the piston per minute. A horsepower is reckoned at 33,000 foot pounds per minute, the number of foot pounds divided by this figure gives the indicated horsepower. A portion of this, varying from a third to a fifth is taken up in overcoming the friction of the working parts of the engine; the remainder only is available for useful work.

SIMON BOLIVAR

Will the Question department kindly give a short biography of Simon Bolivar?—S. F. H., Saybrook, Ill.

Simon Bolivar, the South American liberator, was born at Caracas, 1873, and died in 1830. He was educated in Spain and was married when 18, his wife dying soon afterwards. He offered his services to the revolutionary junta a year before Venezuela declared its independence in 1811. From this time on he was very prominent in the affairs of that country, partaking in many battles until 1819, when the independence of Venezuela and New Granada was recognized and both were united as the Republic of Panama, which union continued until the close of the year 1830. The constitution of Colombia was adopted in 1821 with Bolivar as president. He aided the people of the region lying south of Colombia and north of Peru to gain their independence and assumed the presidency at Lima. In 1825 he visited upper Peru, which in his honor received the name Bolivar, when it was organized as a separate republic. After returning to Venezuela in 1826 he was re-elected to the presidency, but showed great reluctance in retaining an office, the powers of which were inadequate to hold together in permanent union the three states. He was unsuccessful in holding them together, and resigned.

PREPARING MANUSCRIPTS

How do short story writers get their start? Do they send their stories to the editors of the magazines in which they are published, for approval?—E. S., Devereaux, Mich.

All authors send their stories to magazines and the stories are published if they are approved by the editor. If approved the author receives a check by mail. If not the manuscript is returned provided the writer has enclosed stamps for that purpose.

Use good, thick, plain white paper of ordinary letter size. Have it typewritten, if possible, because it is natural for a publisher's reader to prefer the article which is most easily read. If you must use a pen, then get jet black ink, write very plainly, punctuate and capitalize properly, and never interline.

Write on one side of the paper only, number the sheets consecutively at the top. Don't fasten them together in any way. Make the manuscript up in a package without folding. Never roll manuscript for the press. No one will take the trouble to read it. Inclose an envelope large enough to take in the MSS., addressed to yourself, and with sufficient postage for its return affixed by stamps.

HAMMURABI

Please publish in these columns the provisions of the code of Hammurabi. —L. M. H., St. Paul, Va.

The code of Hammurabi was instituted by Hammurabi, king of Babylon, 2000 B. C. It is a thousand years older than the Mosiac law and is engraved on a pillar of black diorite eight feet high, which was finally unearthed, January, 1902, in the acropolis mound at Susa. The inscription covering the monolith is the longest Babylonian record ever discovered. Originally it contained about three thousand lines of writing divided into 49 columns. Five columns had been erased by some Elamite king. The code is divided into 280 clauses and opens with the words, "Law and justice I established in the land, I made happy the human race in those days." The code shows a systematic order beginning with witchcraft which connects it with a religious code, and then passes through all the grades of social and domestic life ending with a scale of wages for all classes of workmen.

Here are some of the provisions of the code as in its entirely it is too long to publish in these columns:

"If a man has placed an enchantment upon a man, and has not justified himself, he upon whom the enchantment is placed to the Holy river (Euphrates) shall go into the Holy river he shall plunge. If the Holy river holds (drowns) him he who enchanted him shall take his house. If on the contrary the man is safe and thus is innocent, the wizard loses his life and his house.

"If anyone destroys another's eye, his own eye shall be destroyed. If anyone breaks another's bones his own bones shall be broken. If anyone knocks out the tooth of his equal his own tooth shall be knocked out.

"If on the road on his business the enemy have caused him to lose the property he bore, the agent by the name of God shall swear and he shall be quit. If a merchant gives goods to an agent to trade with, the agent shall write down the money, and to the merchant he shall render; the agent a sealed receipt for the money he gave the merchant shall take.

"If riotous persons assemble in the house of a wine merchant and those riotous persons she seizes not and drives to the palace that wine merchant shall be put to death.

"No votary or woman residing in the cloister may open a wine shop or enter one for drink on pain of being burned. If a man causes a votary or wife of a man to have the finger (of scorn) pointed at her and has not justified himself he is to be branded on the forehead. If a man married a woman and executed not her deeds that woman is no wife.

"If the wife of a man who dwells in the house of that man has set her face to go forth, and has acted the fool, and wasted his house, and impoverished his house, he shall put her away. She shall go her way; for her divorce he shall give her nothing.

"If a man has married a wife, and sickness has seized her, he may take a second wife, but the sick wife he shall not put away: in the home she shall dwell; as long as she lives he shall sustain her.

"If a widow whose children are young has set her face to enter into the house of another, without the consent of the judge she shall not enter. When she enters into the house of another, the judge shall inquire regarding the house of her former husband. The house of her former husband to that woman and her future husband he shall entrust and cause them to deposit a deed. They shall keep the house and rear the little ones, but furniture for money they shall not sell. A purchaser that has bought any furniture from the children of the widow shall forfeit his money and return the property to its owner."

The laws also provided that judgments in law courts required a sealed document, and bonded goods required a deposit note. The estate of officers and constables employed on active service could be entrusted to management, must not be sold or mortgaged, but he must depute a representative, or three years' absence and neglect forfeited fief. Substitute service was not allowed. Land must be cultivated, and if neglected the owner had to pay the same as neighboring land. Damage to crop by storm excused the payment of interest on loan.

SWEET CIDER

I would like to know how to stop the fermentation of cider and keep it sweet enough to be suitable to the taste.—H. A. K., Dale, Ind.

The sweet juice of apples is converted into cider by fermentation. There are several methods for arresting the process of fermentation in order that the cider will remain sweet. Some put a handful of powdered clay into each barrel or two or three pounds of well-burned charcoal. Others add about a gill of mustard seed to each barrel. Sometimes a few gallons of cider are placed in a barrel, and then a rag dipped in brimstone is attached to a long tapering bung. This is ignited and the bung loosely inserted. After the brimstone is burned the barrel is rolled until the cider has absorbed the sulphurous acid gas. The barrel is then filled up with cider, the gas cutting on the albuminous matter and arresting fermentation. If too much gas is absorbed the cider may taste unpleasant and even be injurious.

To obviate this sulphite of lime is used. This checks fermentation, makes the cider perfectly clear and has an agreeable taste. When the cider in the barrel is in a lively fermentation adds much white sugar as will be equal to one-fourth or three-fourths of a pound to each gallon of cider according to whether the apples are sweet or sour. Let the fermentation proceed until the liquid has the taste desired and then add one-fourth of an ounce of sulphite of lime to each gallon of cider. Shake well, let it stand for three days and bottle to use. The sulphite should first be dissolved in a quart of so of cider before introducing it into the barrel of cider. After a thorough agitation for a few minutes allow the cider to settle and the fermentation will cease at once. After the cider has become clear in a few days, draw off and bottle, or remove the sediment and return it to the original vessel. If loosely corked or kept in a barrel on draught it will retain its taste as still cider. If preserved in bottles carefully corked it will become a sparkling cider and may be kept indefinitely long.

The most perfect plan for excluding all action of the air from the surface of the cider, and preserving it sweet, is the addition of a tumbler of sweet oil before finally closing the bunghole.

Another plan to keep cider sweet is to allow the cider to work until it has reached the state most desirable to the taste, and then add 1 1-2 tumblers of grated horseradish to each barrel, shaking up well. This arrests further fermentation. After a few weeks rack off and bung up closely in clean casks.

A. MONTGOMERY WARD

Please give a sketch of the life of A. Montgomery Ward, the merchant, and tell whom he married.—S. K., Butler, Ohio.

A. Montgomery Ward, the merchant, was born at Chatham, N. J., February 17, 1844, son of Sylvester A. and Julia Ward, and died December 7, 1913. Mr. Ward removed with his parents to Michigan in early youth, they having met with monetary reverses, and at the age of 14 he was apprenticed to learn a trade. He afterwards worked in a stave factory, then as a brick yard laborer and afterwards at the shoemaker's trade. Later he became clerk in a country store and at the end of three years he had entire charge of the store. In 1872, in partnership with George R. Thorne, he established the business of Montgomery, Ward & Co., to sell merchandise by catalogue only, the purpose of the company being to furnish every kind of goods not perishable that would ever be in demand in any part of the country direct to the public instead of through the middleman. Mr. Ward was president of the business which was incorporated in 1889. This company is probably the largest mail order house in the world. In 1872 Ward was married to Elizabeth J. Cobb.

MISCELLANEOUS

F. M., St. Paul, Va.—We have no biography of Charles R. Cooper.

H. J. M., Asbury, W. Va.—The address of former Governor Hatfield of West Virginia is Charleston, W. Va.

E. W., Mercer, Pa.—Our references do not mention Edgar Rice Burroughs.

N. E. A., Warren, Ind.—It is not the policy of this department to give arguments on public question.

H. F. Vestaburg, Mich.—To answer your question would take too much space.

S. D. B., Weaverville, N. C.—We no nothing of the matter to which you refer.

W. B. D.,Steeds, N. C.—A biography of Robert G. Ingersoll was published in this department on Sept. 9.

PRONOUNCE IT

Llanfairpwllgwyngyllogerychwyrdrobwilllandyssiliogogoch, the name of a Welsh village in Anglesea, means "the church of St. Mary in a hollow of white hazel, near to the rapid whirlpool and to St. Tisilio church, near to a red cave."

YARD FASHION CHANGE

Fashions in yards change nowadays along with fashions in gowns, hats and husbands. Large flower beds in conspicuously central places must be done away with in favor of landscape gardening, preferably in corners of the yard or where the massing will have its full effect.

In one year a horse or cow will eat nine times its own weight.

Mystery Child Who's Adopted by Shepards

This tot may be made heir to the millions of Helen Gould.

A LONG COURTSHIP

When Frank J. Moore and Miss Sarah F. Kilboy were being wheeled in baby carriages, 50 years ago, they showed a positive affinity. As school children they became betrothed, and for thirty-five years this relation had continued without disagreement. They were married in South Norwalk, Conn., recently. They said they had wished to wait until their love was ripe, and they were convinced it would last until death.

Bakers who sell short weight bread in New Zealand during war time, and who are successfully prosecuted, are compelled to advertise the fact in the newspapers.

$1.50

8 YEAR GUARANTEE

Sample Watch Free

Genuine full standard size railroad style watch with ...nometre on dial ...motive handsomely engra...d on back. Full nickel plate, ...en stem, ...Arabic numerals on dial, heavy R. R. style figures. Jasmine American ...stem wind and set, fully GUARANTEED for 8 YEARS, to introduce ...rices and introduce this wonderful watch and our great ...catalogue ...than any Hampden watches we will send this clean watch to any ...mail postpaid for ONLY $1.50 and if you sell or give away ...give you ONE SAMPLE WATCH FREE for your trouble. ...and we will send ONE EXTRA WATCH FREE ...element with $1.60 and watch will be sent by mail postpaid, or send $3.00 for two and we will send ONE EXTRA WATCH FREE ...Order today as this offer may not appear again. Address N. E. CHALMERS & CO., 638 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ...

NAMELESS WAIF IS HEIR TO THE GOULD MILLIONS

Foundling is Adopted by Former Helen Gould.

New York, Oct. 22.—From nameless waif in a foundling home to heir to a fortune estimated at $40,000,000 is the transformation wrought by the adoption of little "John Doe, No. 104," by Mrs. Finley J. Shepard. "John Doe, No. 104," now about 5 years old, was found on the steps of St. Patrick's cathedral one night in September, 1914.

He was sent to a children's home in Dobbs' Ferry, where his childish beauty attracted the attention of Mrs. Shepard, who, before her marriage, was Helen Gould. Steps were taken to adopt the youngster, and now he is Finley Shepard, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard plan to give their adopted boy the best education money can buy and to make a construction engineer of him.

CAN PLAY BILLIARDS ON AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS

Even Keel Maintained Allows This Recreation.

Did you know that the government builds its battleships to ride so smoothly that a game of pool could be played aboard? It is true. The steady keel maintained by one of these 30,000-ton steel monsters is an important element in their effectiveness, for the more motion a ship has the more difficult it is for the gunners to accomplish the prime purpose of driving home its shells at distances of six miles and more. But the pool game aboard the ship indicates another task of Uncle Sam—that of keeping 50,000 jackies contented and happy that the strength of the navy may be maintained. As these men are mostly youngsters from 18 to 25, recreation is given an important place in the daily programme.

Every ship has its club rooms and team. Every ship has a number of men who are being carefully developed as possible boxing champions of the fleet and, upon occasion, the different aspirants get together for many a bout. Then, there is an occasional cruise aboard and an athletic meet with the navies of other nations. Here the Americans are nearly always conquerors, for the men of the west are great athletes and are better fed than the navies of other world powers.

RADIUM FERTILIZER

One-seven-hundreth part of a gram of radium will thoroughly fertilize a ton of soil and cause grain to grow with great rapidity. Where this experiment has been tried, it has been noticed that all the leaves become very dark. Radishes and carrots grow six times their usual weight.

FISH IS BLUEBEARD

The Paradise fish, which inhabits Indian waters, is extremely pugnacious and takes especial delight in killing his wives. He is the Bluebeard of his kind. Orientals know this propensity and stage bouts between males which have been specially bred for the purpose, mnuch as the Mexicans breed fighting cocks.

Locket, Chain and Bracelet FREE SELL 6 BOXES OF ROSEBUD SALVE at 25c each. ...sores, eczema, pile...etc., refund the $1.50 and ...these 3 handsome Gold ...choice from our cat...alog. SEND NO MONEY. We trust you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 123 Woodsboro, Md.

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I have an important confidential message for you. It will come in a plain envelope. How to conquer the liquor habit in 3 days and make home happy. Wonderful, safe, lasting, reliable, inexpensive method, guaranteed. Write to Edw. J. Woods, N-490, Station E. New York, N. Y. Show this to others.

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Remarkable Home Treatment. Endorsed by noted European Physicians. Interesting FREE Booklet, with convincing testimonials and our trial offer. Write Sanosin, Dept. 13, Mallers Bldg., Chicago

GOOD POSITIONS AT DARDANELLES REMAIN IN HANDS OF THE TURKS

The following letter from an Associated Press correspondent at the Dardanelles front is of interest in view of the assertion of Lord Milner in the house of lords last week that the British campaign on the Gallipoli peninsula had been a failure and the declination of the British government to commit itself regarding continuation of this campaign. Although seven weeks have elapsed since this letter was written, there have been no changes of great importance since that time, so far as reported, on the Gallipoli front:

Constantinople, Sept. 1.—The position of the allied troops on the Anafarta-Ari Burnu front of the Gallipoli peninsula can hardly be described as a promising one. Such at least was the impression gained during an eight-day stay in the war arena in question.

The factors upon which this conclusion is based are a thorough inspection of the Turkish and allied trenches and artillery positions and the statements of Turkish officers and prisoners of war. What is perhaps of more importance is the result of four major military actions which occurred while the correspondent was on this front. They consisted of an attack by the Allies on a Turkish position north of Kodjatchemen Dagh, on the afternoon of the same night, and two attacks on Anafarta on August 26 and 27. In each instance the Allies were driven back with heavy losses. No advantages were gained by them, with the exception of the temporary occupation of a Turkish trench near Kutchuk Anafarta on August 26.

Lost More Than 10,000.

The losses of the Turks were by no means light in any of these operations, but the Allies, acting on the offensive, suffered heavily. Their losses for the four actions are estimated at 11,000 to 13,000 dead and double that number of wounded.

A description of the Ari Burna-Anafarta territory may be of interest. When the correspondent visited this front, the Turkish positions ran from the immediate north of Gaba Tepe along the base of Kodjatchemen Dagh, then turned slightly northeast toward and past Byuk Anafarta, thence northwest, past Kutchuk Anafarta, clearing that place to the west at a distance of about 1,100 yards, and continuing west in a semicircular sweep toward Kiretch Tepe or Chalk Hill. This elevation then formed the extreme Turkish right flank. Two hills south of Kietch Tepe, on some maps indicated as part of the Kizlar Dagh, were in the hands of the British.

The ground held by the Allies was that part of the coast region which could be commanded by their naval artillery. Generally speaking, they held to the south of Kodjatchemen Dagh, the west slopes of the hills, within a line drawn above of the Anafarta valley, the west slope of a high ridge between the two Anafartas and the plains north of the Salt Lake. Near the eastern slope of Kiretch Tepe the Allies' trenches ran south again and finally crossed the northernmost of the two hills mentioned.

Used Up Fast.

Thus far the Allies have landed in the Anafarta region about 115,000 men, a large part of which force already has been used up. It is safe to say that they are today opposed by about 135,000 Turks, who are actually entrenched, with about 80,000 effectives in reserve.

Every advantage of terrain is held by the Turks, whose trenches are located on higher ground than those of the Allies. The Anafarta region may be compared to half of a huge saucer which has been broken, the line of breakage being formed by the shore of the Aegean sea, and the bottom and rim being in the hands of the Allies and Turks, respectively.

Until August 16, when the Turks under Lieut. Col. Wilmers Bey, a German cavalry officer, retook Kiretch Tepe, the position of the Allies was better, as they were masters of at least a part of the Anafarta region. A few days before, the Turks, under Lieut. Col. Kanngeiser, a German, had occupied Kodjatchemun Dagh, while another Ottoman force, under Major Hunger, also a German, cleared off the allied troops from an important crest west of the Biyuk Anafarta country. With these position lost, the Allies today hold themselves in the Anafarta region solely by virtue of an immense artillery fire superiority. Without the support of some 40 line ships, cruisers and torpedo boats, they would be "thrown into the sea," as Liman von Sanders, commander-in-chief of the Turkish Gallipoli army expressed it.

There have been moments, however, when the Turkish troops in the Anafarta district have been hard pressed. One such instance occurred on August 26. The British fleet in the Aegean prepared, by a very severe bombardment, for the ensuing infantry assault between the two Anafartas. When the rush came, the Turkish infantry was obliged to evacuate its advanced trenches. Retreating to the rear and communication trenches, the Turks checked the advance of the British. Two days later the Turks reoccupied the lost position.

An attack made by the Allies on August 26 and 27 in the direction of Kiretch Tepe ended in terrible slaughter of British troops, some 3,800 dead being counted on August 28.

English Badly Fed.

Up to a week ago the food of the British soldiers consisted of six army biscuits and a preserved meat ration, some candy and jam being added. For health is the result of this diet. The correspondent talked to an English prisoner of the Hants Ninth territorials, who, unable to obtain medical assistance, had become so weak from dysentery that his comrades had to abandon him when the Turks took the trench in which he was stationed. It is said there are many similar cases. The correspondent saw five of them. It was explained by these men that the British sanitary service is so overtaxed that it cannot give attention to every case of sickness brought to its notice.

To other handicaps of the allies must be added the great heat and even present dust. Of some 130 prisoners the correspondent saw, fully one-half suffered from inflammation of the eyes.

It cannot be said that the troops recently brought to the Peninsula are of first-class material. Many of the men are too young to endure the hardships of such a climate. Trench discipline under the prevailing conditions is torture to their still undeveloped bodies. The exertions incident to this work in the heat and the lack of water interfere seriously with the functions of their immature bodies, leading to painful disorders.

Left Its Flank Unprotected.

The prisoners of war with whom the correspondent talked had been in the service from four to eleven months. Some of them expressed dissatisfaction with their officers. The correspondent witnessed the total annihilation of a company which had penetrated the Turkish trench but was driven back and destroyed because its flank was left uncovered. Whether this was due to the impulsiveness of the men or to the negligence of others could not be learned.

British prison... assert that the position is a most trying one. Water is extremely scarce in the Anafarta region, and it is said only one well is in the hands of the British. The result is that water must be brought from the island of Imbros, and even from Salonika. The men receive a pint of water in the morning and another at noon is the only allowance of... necessity, prisoners ste... 3 gi...

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Lot No. 93 AR-710. Our high grade painted metal roofing furnished in flat, 1½ in. corrugated, V-crimped, standing seam and brick siding styles. Flat sheets, 24 in. wide; other styles, 22 in. wide, furnished in 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 ft. lengths. State style wanted. Price per square of 100 square feet.....$1.34

Lot No. 93 AR-410. Galvanized roofing, full 26 gauge, heavy weight, 2½ in. corrugated sheets, 4 ft. and 4½ ft. long only. This material, in addition to being galvanized, will be *painted free of charge.* Price per square of 100 square feet.....$1.95

Lot No. 93 AR-910. Red and Green Slate Roofing, 108 sq. ft. to the roll, two to three pieces to the roll, complete with nails and cement, high grade covering, full weight and extra heavy. State color wanted. Per roll of 108 square feet.....$1.08

All the above prices are f. o. b. cars Chicago, NOT freight prepaid.

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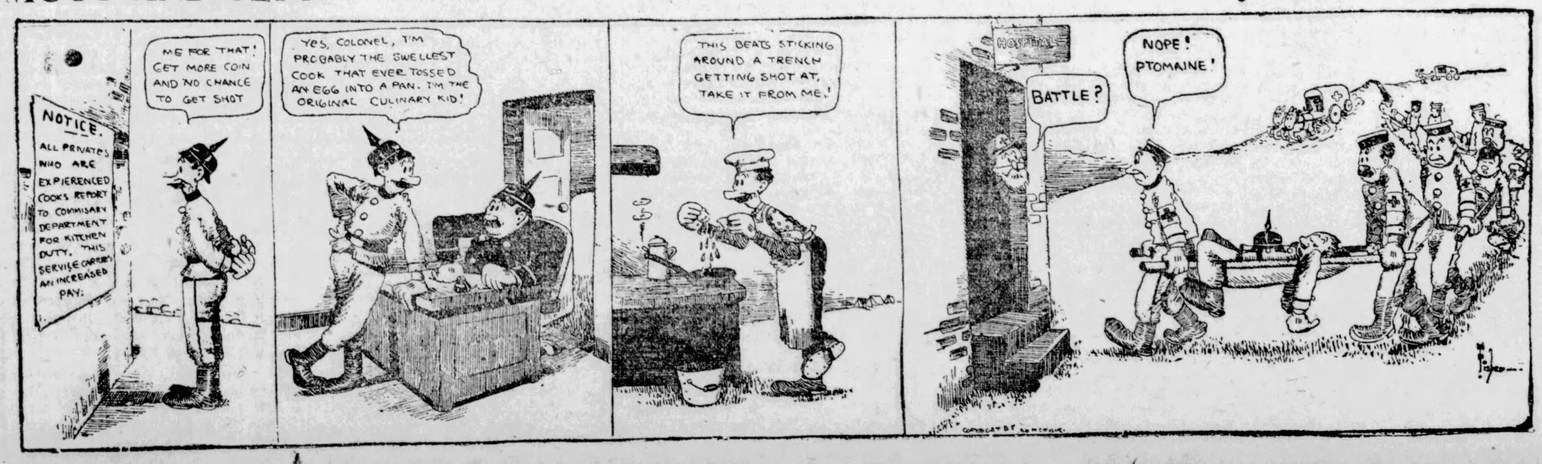
By "Bud" Fisher


NOTICE.
ALL PRIVATES WHO ARE EXPERIENCED COOKS REPORT TO COMMISARY DEPARTMENT FOR KITCHEN DUTY. THIS SERVICE CARRIES AN INCREASED PAY.
ME FOR THAT! GET MORE COIN AND NO CHANCE TO GET SHOT
YES, COLONEL, I'M PROBABLY THE SWELLEST COOK THAT EVER TOSSED AN EGG INTO A PAN. I'M THE ORIGINAL CULINARY KID!
THIS BEATS STICKING AROUND A TRENCH GETTING SHOT AT, TAKE IT FROM ME!
HOSPITAL
BATTLE?
NOPE! PTOMAINE!

URSE EXECUTED BY THE GERMANS

ations Disregard the Appeal for Mercy by U. S. Minister Whitlock.

ndon, Oct. 22.—Edith Cavell, the ish nurse executed by the Ger- at Brussels, died bravely. When was put to death by a Teuton fir- squad in the darkness of early ning on Oct 12, despite the ef- of Brand Whitlock, the American ter, to save her life, she showed same calmness as she displayed re the courtmartial that sentenced to death for helping soldiers to es- e from Belgium.

ss Cavell refused to be blind- ed. A dispatch from Amsterdam s her as saying to her execu- rs:

I am not afraid to die."

states that when Miss Cavell faced firing squad she wore the nursing form which had been her costume the hospital where she nursed Brit- Belgian and German soldiers alike. her bosom she had pinned a small n Jack.

Firing Squad Weeps.

e firing squad that killed Miss ell consisted of landstrum soldiers the Brussels garrison. Some of members, the Amsterdam dispatch s, wept as they obeyed the order re upon her.

e burst of indignation that swept England when it was learned Miss Cavell had been executed tensified by publication of the al records in the case, including eport of Brand Whitlock, Ameri- inister to Belgium, upon his ef- to save her. The British press ded in paying a tribute to Min- Whitlock and in its condemna- of the Germans' act in hurrying Cavell to her death without no- after promising the American le- that it would be kept informed developments.

Not Accused As Spy.

e efforts of the American officials re Miss Cavell were based on the that she was not accused of es- e.

e Whitlock's final appeal was in form of a note sent by a messen- ate on the night of the 11th to von der Loncken, which, trans- reads as follows:

y Dear Baron: I am too sick to mit my request myself, but I ap- to your generosity of heart to t it and save from death this poor woman. Have pity on her! rs truly, BRAND WHITLOCK."

Whitlock also stated that Miss had nursed German soldiers.

HITLOCK INTERCEDED NOT AS AMERICAN, BUT IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY ONLY

shington, Oct. 22.—Although offi- made little pretense of disguising horror over the official report y Brand Whitlock, the United s minister to Belgium, concerning ecution of Miss Edith Cavell, the chwoman head of a training l in Brussels, they frankly ad- ed the entire question was one be- Great Britain and Germany. Al- the representations of the state rtment asking that the death sen- imposed on the women compan- of Miss Cavell be commuted have t fruit in the action of the em- who has directed that these s be spared. But with Miss Ca- ell, there is no way by which United States can do anything.

this connection it was explained that Mr. Whitlock acted as representative of the British gov- rnment in all of the negotiations to the Englishwoman's life. British ests are being looked after by Mr. Spearmuch as his appeals were in the name of humanity, as it is possible that the officer responsible for the execution asked by the German emperor the seeming undue haste in carry- out the death sentence was neces- ry.

ials generally take the stand because of her sex, imprisonment ld have been sufficient, although nding that, so far as international w was concerned, the Germans acted hin their rights.

NURSE FACED GERMAN FIRING SQUAD BRAVELY, SAYS REPORT

MISS EDITH CAVELL

King George Issues Call for Volunteers

London, Oct. 23.—King George has issued the following appeal to his subjects to come forward voluntarily and aid Great Britain in the fight against the Germanis allies:

To My People: At this grave moment in the struggle between my people and a highly organized enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilized Europe together, I appeal to you.

I rejoice in my empire's effort and I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world who have sacrificed home and fortune and life itself in order that another may not inherit the free empire which their ancestors and mine have built. I ask you to make good these sacrifices.

The end is not in sight. More men, and yet more, are wanted to keep my armies in the field and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you, men of all classes, to come forward voluntarily and take your share in these fights.

In freely responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to our brothers, who for long months have nobly upheld Great Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms.

MISS CAVELL DIED A HEROINE

Brussels Chaplain Tells of Visit to Nurse Before Execution.

London, Oct. 25.—The Foreign Office has made public the report made by the Rev. H. S. T. Gahan, British chaplain in Brussels, on his last interview with Miss Edith Cavell, just before the execution. With it was a letter from Brand Whitlock, American minister in Brussels, to Ambassador Page in London, telling of his efforts to have Miss Cavell's body delivered to the school of nurses of which she was the directress.

The Rev. Mr. Gahan's report says:

"On Monday evening, the 11th of October I was admitted by a special passport from the German authorities to the prison of St. Gilles, where Miss Edith Cavell had been confined for ten weeks. The final sentence had been given early that afternoon.

"To my astonishment and relief I found my friend perfectly calm and resigned, but this could not lessen the tenderness and intensity of feeling on either part during that last interview of almost an hour.

Willing to Die for Country.

"Her first words to me were upon a matter concerning herself personally, but the solemn assertion which accompanied them was made expressly in the light of God and eternity. She then added that she wished all her friends to know she willingly gave her life for her country and said:

"'I have no fear nor shrinking. I have seen death so often that it is not strange or fearful to me.'

"She further said:

"'I thank God for this ten weeks of quiet before the end. My life has always been hurried and full of difficulties. This time the rest has been a great mercy. They have all been very kind to me here, but this I would say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity: I realize that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness toward anyone.'

"We partook of holy communion together and she received the Gospel message of consolation with all her heart. At the close of the little service I began to repeat the words 'Abide with me,' and she joined softly in the end.

Whitlock Seeks Body.

"Then I said 'good-bye,' and she smiled and said 'we shall meet again.'

"A German military chaplain was with her at the end and afterwards gave her a Christian burial.

"He told me:

"'She was brave and bright to the last. She professed her Christian faith and said she was glad to die for her country. She died like a heroine.'"

Mr. Whitlock enclosed the letter he wrote to Baron von der Lancken, the German governor, at the request of President Faider of the court of appeals in Brussels and the president of the Belgian School for Nurses. It requested that Miss Cavell's body be delivered to the School for Nurses, of which she was the directress. The letter says:

"I have not received a written reply to my note to Baron Lancken on the subject, but he came to see me yesterday afternoon and stated that the body had been interred near the prison at St. Gilles, where the execution took place, and that under the regulations governing such cases it was impossible to exhume the body without written permission from the minister of war at Berlin.

"He added he had no authority to ask for permission to exhume the body, but that immediately upon the return of the governor general he would request him to take the matter up.

"I shall hope to be able to tell you that we have at least been able to accomplish this small service.'

The Truth About Cancer

An entirely new book giving the most comprehensive explanation of Cancer and its successful treatment without the knife ever published is now offered for free distribution. Send for your copy today. Many persons say they have been cured by this treatment. Address O. A. Johnson, M. D., Suite 474, 1320 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.—Adv.

BRITONS REACH U. S.; ASSAIL CONSCRIPTION

New York, Oct. 22.—The Cunard steamer Orduna, bringing $1,250,000 in gold, reached port Thursday. She brought 6,000 sacks of mail and 351 passengers.

Ernest Bevin, organizer of the dock workers' union of Great Britain, and Charles G. Ammon, of the Postal Telegraph Association, delegates to the A. F. of L. convention at San Francisco, were passengers.

Bevin said that the attack in England on labor was actuated by economic motives and was not patriotic. He said labor was deadly opposed to conscription and would fight it to the end. "Voluntary enlistment is giving to the army recruits as fast as they can be equipped," he said. "Suffrage is certain to follow this war, when the country will be ready and welcome it."

JUSTIFIES DEATH OF MISS CAVELL

German Under-Secretary Says Execution Was Necessary Act of War.

Berlin, via The Hague and London, Oct. 25.—Dr. Alfred F. M. Zimmerman, German under-secretary for foreign affairs, has issued an official explanation of the recent execution in Belgium of Miss Cavell, the British nurse. He prefaced his remarks by the declaration that he had examined every jot and tittle of the evidence with the greatest care and found the verdict, though regrettable, to be just.

His statement follows:

"I see by the British and the American press that the shooting of an English woman and the conviction of several other women in Brussels for treason have created a great impression and that we are being severely criticized.

"It is indeed hard that a woman must be executed, but remember to what a state would come which is in war if it allows to pass unnoticed a crime against the safety of its armies because committed by women. No lawbook in the world, least of all those dealing with war regulations, makes such a differentiation and the feminine sex has but one preference according to legal usages, namely, that women in a delicate condition may not be executed.

"In the Cavell case, I have reviewed the decision of the court and examined the evidence down to the smallest details. The result is so convicting and all the circumstances are so clear and convincing that no courtmartial in the world would have reached any other decision. For it concerns not the act of one single person, rather it concerns a well-thought-out, worldwide conspiracy which succeeded for nine months to render the most valuable services to the enemy to the disadvantage of our army.

"Countless British, Belgian and French soldiers now again are fighting in the allied ranks who owe their escape from Belgium to the activity of the band now sentenced, at the head of which stood Miss Cavell.

"With such a situation under the very eyes of the authorities, only the utmost severity can bring relief, and the government violates the most elemental duty toward the army and its safety that does not adopt the strictest measures. These duties in war are greater than any other.

"I admit, certainly, that the motive of those convicted was not unnoble and that they acted out of love of their fatherland. But in war time one must be ready to seal one's love for the fatherland with one's blood, whether one opposes the enemy in battle or whether one commits acts in its interest which justly carry with them the death penalty.

"Among our Russian prisoners are several girls who fought against us in soldiers' uniforms. Should one such have fallen no one would accuse us of treating women cruelly. So why, now, that another woman has met the death which she risked quite as thinkingly as her battle comrades?

"There are moments in the lives of peoples when consideration for the individual is a crime against the whole, moments that make severity, yes, hardness, a duty for those entrusted with the safety of their own countrymen.

"Once and for always the activity of our enemies had to be stopped and sentence has been carried out to frighten those who might presume on their sex to partake in enterprises punishable with death. Should one recognize these presumptions, it would mean to open the door for the evil activities of women who often are handier and more clever in these things than the craftiest man spy.

"He who bears the responsibility, however, may not, cannot do that. Unmindful of the world's verdict, he must travel the hard road of duty. That despite these facts, leniency toward others who were convicted and who according to recognized law, have forfeited their lives, is being considered, is proof of how earnestly we are trying to reconcile the feelings of humanity with the commands of rigid duty.

"The weakness of our enemies' arguments is proved by the fact that they do not attempt to combat the justice of the sentence but try to influence public opinion against us by false reports of the execution. It is claimed the soldiers assigned to the execution first refused to shoot and finally fired so faultily that the officers had to kill the accused with a revolver. No word of this is true.

"I have the official report of the execution, in which it is established that it took place entirely in accordance with established regulations and that death occured immediately after the first salvo, as the physician present attests."

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You who have to get up at least once, and maybe six or eight times every night because of bladder weakness, and who have almost forgotten what the restfulness and luxury of an unbroken night of untroubled sleep is like, should surely welcome the wonderful, scientific discovery incorporated in Kellogg's Brown Tablets.

"Oh-hi-hum! It's Tough to Have to Get Up This Way Every Night!"

Of this agent, a noted physician and scientist of Washington, D. C., said, in an address before the American Therapeutic Society: "That the aged sufferer passes his nights like in the days of his prime * * * is the reason of the claim for a symptomatic cure."

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Battle Creek, Mich.

Kindly send me, Free, a 50c box of Kellogg's Brown Tablets. I enclose 6c in stamps to help pay postage and packing.

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THE MARKETS

Toledo, Oct. 25.—Despite unusually large receipts in the northwest again today prices of wheat showed but little change at the open. Cash and December was off ¼c, while May was down ¾c. There was good buying on the opening decline. Outside markets were a shade lower to steady. Northwest receipts exceeded those of a week ago, due to the fine weather in that section the past week.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Oct. 25.	Close Oct. 23.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.11¾	1.14	1.11¾	1.14	1.12
Dec.	1.13¾	1.15¾	1.13¾	1.15¾	1.13½
May	1.12½	1.16¼	1.13½	1.16¼	1.14¼
Corn—					
Cash				69¾	68¾
Dec.	58½	59¾	58½	59¾	58¾
May	60½	61½	60½	61½	60¾
Oats—					
Cash				40	39
Dec.	40¾	41	40¾	41	40¼
May	41½	42	41½	42	41¾
Clover Seed—					
Oct.	12.25	12.30	12.20	12.30	12.35
Dec.	12.15	12.17½	12.10	12.17½	12.35
Mar.	12.20	12.20	12.02½	12.10	12.27½
Rye—No. 2—					
Cash				1.02	1.03
Alsike—					
Cash	12.20			10.20	10.20
Oct.	10.20			10.20	10.20
Dec.	10.30			10.30	10.30
Mar	10.50			10.50	10.50
Timothy—					
Cash	3.50			3.50	3.50
Oct.	3.50			3.50	3.50
Feb.	3.60			3.60	3.60
Mar.	3.62½			3.65	3.65

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	97½	1.01⅜	97	1.01½	97¾
May	1.00½	1.03⅝	1.00	1.03½	1.00¾
Corn—					
Dec.	57⅞	58½	56⅞	58½	57¼
May	58⅝	59⅞	58½	59⅝	58¾
Oats—					
Dec.	37½	38⅝	37⅜	38⅝	37⅝
May	38⅞	39¼	38⅝	39⅝	38⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Oct.				13.35	13.35
Dec.	13.40	13.50	13.25	13.50	13.50
Jan.	16.35	16.35	16.02	16.15	16.35
Lard—					
Oct.	8.77			8.77	8.85
Jan.	9.02	9.02	8.95	8.97	9.00
Ribs—					
Oct.	9.32			9.37	9.37
Jan.	8.92	8.92	8.82	8.87	8.90

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.				95¾	92¾
May				1.00½	96¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.				95¾	92½
May				1.00¼	97⅛

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 29½@30c; solid pack, 29@30½c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 25c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16c; York state, 18½c; brick, 18c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 38c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 30c; strictly fresh, 35c; storage, 26c; quality, 26c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 55c.

Home-grown Cabbage—85c bbl.

Carrots—60c bushel.

Celery—Michigan, 20@40c dozen.

Celery cabbage—7c lb.

Cauliflower—$1.25@1.50.

Hot-House Cukes—Per dozen, $1.00@1.25.

Lettuce—Leaf, 7c pound; York state head, $1.00@3.00 crate.

Mushrooms—65@75c pound.

Onions—Per 100-lb. sacks, $2.00@2.25.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.50.

Parsley—Home-grown, 15c dozen.

Pepper Mangoes—75c bu.

Potatoes—$1.85@2.00 per sack.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, 15c dozen; long, hothouse, 20c dozen.

Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.

Turnips—New, 90c per bu.

Hubbard Squash—Per pound, 1@1½c.

Potatoes—Virginia sweets, $2.50.

Jersey Sweets—Extra fancy, $3.25@3.50.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., 50@$1.00.

Crab Apples—Per bu., $1.00@1.50.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@2.00.

Grapefruit—$4.75@5.50.

California Valencias—$4.50@5.00.

Quinces—Per bushel, $2.00.

Lemon Free and Smock Peaches—50c@1.00.

Grapes—Cal. Malagas, $1.25@1.50 crate.

New York State Concord Grapes—8-pound baskets, 20c; pony baskets, 15c.

Limes—85c per 100.

Lemons—California, $3.25@4.00.

Messina Lemons—$2.00@2.50 box.

Pears—75c@1.00 bu.

Cranberries—$5.25@7.00 bbl.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 12c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb; black walnuts, per bushel, $1.00.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—Package, 60c box.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $3.75.

Navy Beans—$3.80.

Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Chestnuts—25c lb.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 11@11½c; heavy and rough, 10@10½c.

Calves—14@15c.

Fowls—Live, 13c.

Broilers—13c.

Turkeys—Alive, 17@18c.

Geese—Alive, 13@14c.

Ducks—Alive, 14@15c.

Yearling Lambs—12@13c; spring lambs, 14@16c; sheep, 7@10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8½@9¼c.

Provisions.

Lard—11¼c.

Fat Bacon—15c.

Lean Bacon—23c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 17c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 17c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon hams, 17c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13½c; bologna, 12c; frankforts, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried-beef, 15½c; inside, 22c; knuckles, 25.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 4c; blue pike, 5c; bullheads, dressed, pound, 14c; round bullheads, 7c; herring, 5c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12½c; gray bass, 3c; perch, 6c; white bass, 6c.

FORAGE AND FEED PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $18.00; No. 2, $17.00 up. Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.20.

Oats—New, 90c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.00; winter patents, 26.25@6.50 per bbl.; family flour, $6.00@6.25 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.15@3.01.

Mill Feed (wholesale price, per ton)—Bran, $25.00@26.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@30.00; white middlings, $25.50@36.00; coarse meal, $31.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $32.00@33.00; gold process meal, $36.00@40.00.

Hay—Baled, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed—$33.00@35.00.

Straw (buying price)—Light pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, lots, 75c@$1.00; ear corn, $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.; new, 50@55c.

Oats—40@45c.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.40; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 13c; green calf, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 14½@c; kip, 14c; No. 2 kip, 13c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

Cotton.

New York, Oct. 22.—Cotton futures opened firm; December, 12.45c; January, 12.63c; March, 12.89c; May, 13.00c; July, 13.08c.

The census figures issued today showing 5,713,347 bales of cotton ginned to October 18, this year, against 7,421,581 last season, were just about in line with bullish predictions and brought in a renewal of bull support as well as considerable buying through wire and commission houses. The market opened firm at an advance of 8 to 19 points, and sold about 15 to 19 points net higher than after the call with December touching 12.51c, January 12.73c and March 12.95c. This advance attracted a good deal of realizing, however, and there were reactions of 10 or 12 points from the best during the early trading.

Selling became very heavy as prices sagged off after the early advance, particularly through houses with southern connections, with December breaking to 12.31c, January to 12.43c and March to 12.62c, or about 30 points from the early high level and some 14 to 18 points under Saturday night's closing figures. Stop orders were uncovered on this decline and after their execution, prices rallied 10 or 12 points from the lowest on covering. Reports of continued weakness in the sterling exchange market and claims that the ginning figures had been fully discounted were the factors on the setbacks.

New York Produce.

New York, Oct. 26.—Flour quiet; spring patents, $5.60@5.90; winter patents, $5.35@5.55; winter straights, $5.15@5.35; Kansas straights, $5.40@5.55. Pork steady; mess, $17.00@17.50; family, $21.50@23.00; short clears, $18.50@20.50. Beef quiet; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $18.00@19.50. Lard quiet; middle west, $9.20@9.30. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay quiet; No. 1, $1.20@1.25; No. 2, $1.05@1.15; No. 3, 90c@$1.00; shipping, 75@85c.

Hides steady; Bogota, 30@31c; Central American, 29c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 31@32c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Hogs—Receipts, 37,000; market steady; bulk, $7.10@7.35; light, $6.90@7.90; mixed, $6.85@8.00; heavy, $6.65@8.00; rough, $6.65@6.85; pigs, $4.00@7.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; market easy; native beef cattle, $6.00@10.40; western steers, $6.70@8.80; cows and heifers, 2.85@8.35; calves, $7.25@10.75. Sheep—Receipts, 19,000; market weak; wethers, $5.90@6.70; lambs, $6.50@8.80.

Do you suffer from Rheumatism? Do you wish to get rid of it? Will send receipt that cured me. Could hardly walk; have not had any signs of it for five years. Tried nearly everything without help, then discovered this simple remedy. dead shot on rheumatics. Send 25c silver to A. Beach, 4448 Cleveland ave., San Diego, Cal.

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

"GAINS 22 POUNDS IN 23 DAYS"

Remarkable Experience Told by F. Gagnon. A Simple Way by Which Thin Men and Women Have Put on Healthy Flesh.

"I was all run down to the very bottom," writes F. Gagnon. "I had to quit work, I was so weak. Now, thanks to Sargol, I look like a new man, I gained 22 pounds in 23 days."

"When I began to take Sargol," writes R. T. Sivells, "I only weighed one hundred thirty-nine pounds. Now my weight has increased to 151 lbs. Everybody says that I am getting so fat."

"I never felt better in my life since I have been taking Sargol. The first two weeks I gained 10 lbs. and am gaining every day. Sargol makes me eat and sleep and I don't get up with a tired feeling any more," writes J. C. Weaver, and N. D. Sanderson adds, "when I started Sargol I weighed 147 lbs. and now I weigh 160 lbs. Everybody is telling me 'how fat you have got in the last month.'"

When hundreds of men and women and there are hundreds with more coming every day—living in every nook and corner of this broad land, have voluntarily reported to weight increases ranging all the way from 10 to 35 pounds, given them by Sargol, you must admit, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Thin Reader, that there must be something in this Sargol method of flesh building after all.

Hadn't you better look into it, just as thousands of others have done? Many thin folks say: "I'd give most anything to put on a little extra weight, but when someone suggests a way they exclaim, "Not a chance. Nothing will make me plump. I'm built to stay thin." Until you have tried Sargol, you do not and cannot know that this is true.

Sargol has put pounds of healthy "stay there" flesh on hundreds who doubted and in spite of their doubts. You don't have to believe in Sargol to grow plump from its use. You just try it and see if your weight don't pile up, hollows vanish and your figure round out to pleasing and normal proportions. You weigh yourself when you begin and again when you finish and you let the scales tell the story.

Sargol is just a tiny concentrated tablet. You take one with every meal. It mixes with the food you eat for the purpose of separating all of its flesh producing ingredients. It prepares these fat making elements in an easily assimilated form, which the blood can readily absorb and carry all over your body. Plump, well-developed persons don't need Sargol to produce this result. Their assimilative machinery performs its functions without aid. But thin folks' assimilative organs usually do not. This fatty portion of their food now goes to waste through their bodies like unburned coal through an open grate. A few days' test of Sargol in your case should surely prove whether or not this is true of you. Isn't it worth trying?

This picture intends only to represent a plump well developed man and woman who would attract attention anywhere.

50c BOX FREE

To enable any thin reader ten pounds or more underweight, to easily make this test we will give a 50c box of Sargol absolutely free. Either Sargol will increase your weight or it won't, and the only way to know it is to try it. Send for this Free Test Package today, enclosing 10c in silver or stamps to help pay postage, packing, distribution expense, etc., and a full size 50c package will be sent by return mail free of charge. Mail this coupon with your letter to the Sargol Co., 336-K Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

COME EAT WITH US AT OUR EXPENSE

FREE COUPON.

This coupon entitles any person to one 50c package of Sargol, the concentrated Flesh Builder (provided you have never tried it) and that 10 cents is enclosed to cover postage, packing, etc. Read our advertisement printed above, and then put 10c in silver in letter today with coupon, and the full 50c package will be sent to you by return post. Address: The Sargol Company, 336-K Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y. Write your name and address plainly and PIN THIS COUPON TO YOUR LETTER.

BUST DEVELOPED 14 DAY TREATMENT FREE

My big three part treatment is the only one known that will give you FULL DEVELOPMENT without bathing, massage, etc. Using it is a real pleasure. I send a REAL 14 day treatment prepaid by parcel post, in plain wrapper, if you enclose 25c (coin or stamps) to help pay expenses.

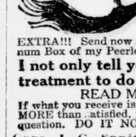
EXTRA!!! Send now and I will include a large Aluminum Box of my Peerless Beautifying Cream.

I not only tell you how---I give you the treatment to do it.

READ MY GUARANTEE

If what you receive is not worth $2.00, or you are not MORE than satisfied, your 25c back promptly, without question. DO IT NOW. Address Madame Williams, Care J. C. Sanitive Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUR HEART



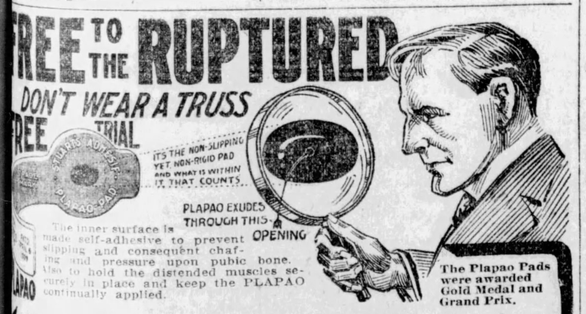
Does it **Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats?** Have you **Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart?** If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets.** Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the **Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves.** Don't take any chances when **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets** are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to **Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine,** will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

TO THE RUPTURED

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS FREE TRIAL



The inner surface is made self-adhesive to prevent slipping and consequent chafing and pressure upon pubic bone. Also to hold the distended muscles securely in place and keep the PLAPAO continually applied.

The Plapao Pads were awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix.

Do Away With Steel and Rubber Bands

THAT CHAFE AND PINCH

You know by your own experience the truss is a mere makeshift —a false prop against a collapsing wall—and is undermining your health—why then continue to wear it? The binding and pressure prevent proper blood circulation, thus robbing the weakened muscles of the nourishment which they must have if you expect them to regain their normal strength and elasticity.

The Plapao-Pads are Different

STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are entirely different from the device known as a truss in the following respects:

First: The primary and most important object of the PLAPAO-PADS is to be constantly applied to the relaxed muscles the medication called **Plapao,** which is **contractive in nature,** and taken together with the ingredients in the medicated mass is intended to **increase** the circulation of the blood, thus **revivifying** the muscles and **restoring** them to their **normal strength** and **vitality.** Then, and **not until then,** can they expect the rupture to disappear.

Second: Being made self-adhesive, they have therefore proven to be the important **adjunct** in **retaining rupture** that cannot be held by a truss. There is no metal about the PLAPAO-PADS—no straps, buckles or springs to chafe. No "digging in" or grinding pressure. They are **soft as velvet—flexible—Easy to apply—Inexpensive** and **continuous** day and night treatment at home. No delay from work.

Bring About These Benefits

Close the hernial opening as nature intended, so the rupture can't come down, and when the PLAPAO-PAD is successfully applied these wonderful benefits quickly follow:

—The ruptured parts are sustained and held together.

—The weak muscles recover their elasticity and strength.

—The unsightly, painful and dangerous protrusions disappear.

—That horrible "dragging down" sensation is banished, never to return.

—You recover the vigor, vitality, energy and strength you have lost.

—You look better, you feel better, and you are better in every way. Everyone remarks upon your improved appearance. And relieved from the pain and discomfort of the rupture, and your dread of its consequences, your spirits rise, your health improves, you once more are able to enjoy life without fear of trouble. Hundreds of people, old and young have gone before an officer qualified to acknowledge oaths, and swore that PLAPAO-PADS cured their ruptures—some of them most aggravated cases and of long standing. It is reasonable that they should do the same for you. Give them a chance.

SEND TODAY FOR THE FREE PLAPAO

NOTHING TO PAY—NOW OR EVER

We want to prove to you at our expense that you can conquer your rupture, right at home, and while doing about your daily duties. Just write and mail the attached coupon to us absolutely

FREE TRIAL PLAPAO.

and 48-page book on rupture. Nothing to pay—now or ever. Nothing to be returned. Don't put this off, 'Tis useless to defer. Mail the coupon today.

PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Inc.
Block 1738 St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN:—
Without cost or obligation on my part—now or ever—please send by return mail trial of PLAPAO and 48-page book on rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE THIS SPLENDID NEW INVENTION

COMFORT ALUMINUM HOT WATER BOTTLE

TOOTHACHE OR NEURALGIA
The genial warmth of the Comfort against the cheek checks the pain.

RHEUMATISM
Old people will appreciate the Comfort. It stimulates the sluggish blood and brings relief.

FEVER OR SUNSTROKE
The Comfort may be filled with ice and applied to the head.

HEAT OVER A LAMP
At night the Comfort may be placed over a lamp or stove if there is no hot water handy

The "Comfort" is the only Hot Water Bottle of its kind. The main talking point besides its lasting qualities, is its shape. No other hot water bottle is built like the "Comfort." And everybody can appreciate the advantage of its curves.

The "Comfort" is an ideal Hot Water Bottle. It is one of those articles that every home needs but very often does not have. The reason for this is that no one thinks of a hot water bottle until he needs it and then is too ill to get it. So, very many homes struggle along without it.

Saves Many a Doctor Bill

The "Comfort" will save the mother a lot of anxiety and more than a few doctor bills. It brings almost instant relief for cramps, colic, and a number of kindred ills. The quick application of the "Comfort" in many instances will render a doctor's visit unnecessary.

Heated Over a Lamp

The "Comfort" may be heated quickly over a lamp at night or may be placed right on the stove empty for a few minutes until it becomes thoroughly heated, if there is no hot water ready. This is a convenient feature that always saves prowling about a cold house in the dead of night to light a fire and heat water.

Can't Leak
Can't Rust

SIDE VIEW OF THE COMFORT HOT WATER BOTTLE

FOR BLADE READERS ONLY
A Special Offer by the Weekly Itself
POST-PAID **98c**

This Is Really a Tremendous Value.

Soft Flannelette Cover

The "Comfort" is covered with a soft flannelette bag that moderates the heat and prevents the hot metal from coming in direct contact with the flesh. The aluminum absorbs the heat and stays hot for hours. You can lie on the "Comfort" in perfect ease and security. There's nothing to burst or leak.

Easily Filled, Easily Emptied

To fill the "Comfort remove screw-top and hold under a hot water faucet or teakettle spout. It may be placed on the table while filling, as it stands alone. This feature prevents scalding. It is quick and handy.

Can't Rust, Can't Leak

The "Comfort" is made of pure Aluminum, which never rusts or corrodes. Long after the ordinary rubber bottle has come to holes, the "Comfort" will be as good as new. The few drops of water that remain in the bottle after it has been drained cannot hurt it in the least. The "Comfort" is practically indestructible—the guarantee is your protection.

The Unique Shape

The "Comfort" is built like no other hot water bottle. The top is curved convexly and the bottom is a hollow curve that fits all parts of the body comfortably. It is thin and light and rests easily on tired muscles.

Endorsed by Physicians—A Home Necessity.

Send 98 Cents, Money Order, or Stamps to Premium Department.
WEEKLY BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

CRAMPS OR INDIGESTION
The Comfort fits over the stomach lightly and brings instant relief.

BACKACHE OR LUMBAGO
The Comfort fits the small of the back easily. You can lie down on the Comfort

COLD FEET OR CHILLS
No one should go to bed with cold feet. The Comfort is useful in all seasons.

COLIC
The Comfort eases the colic and soothes the baby, gi

INTERNATIONAL RACE FOR ROAD TO CONSTANTINOPLE IS EXCITING

Bulgarians Within a Few Miles of Effecting Junction With Teutons, but Serbs Claim Bulgars Have Been Forced to Retreat—Greece and Rumania Interested.

London, Oct. 26.—The race for the road to Constantinople has reached an exciting stage. The Bulgarians are within a few miles of forming a junction with their Austro-German allies, while the French, in small force, already have joined the Serbians.

The French are not yet in sufficient numbers to assume an actual offensive in Macedonia, but the rapidity of the Bulgarian advance in that region already has diminished. Along the old Bulgarian frontier, from a point northeast of Vranya to the Rumanian border, the Serbians are yielding little ground.

Crisis for Serbs.

Actual junction between the Bulgarians and their allies, which may be a matter of only a few hours, will soon show whether the Serbians are able to hold their mountain positions until the entente allies bring up strong forces.

While Berlin and Vienna claim progress for the Austro-German armies of invasion on the three fronts in northern Serbia, dispatches from Athens indicated that the whole Bulgarian army in the Vardar valley south of Veles (Koprulu is in retreat.

Anglo-French reinforcements are pouring into southern Serbia as fast as troop trains can carry them north from Salonika.

The Serbian war office admits the fall of Uskub, but the Bulgarian army penetrating the interior of Serbia is in danger of being cut off by the French forces, which are fighting their way northward along the Bulgar-Serb frontier.

A report from Rome says that there is no truth in the rumor that the Greek cabinet has resigned. If this rumor proves true conditions in the Balkans may once more transcend military operations in interest.

Rumania is Interested.

From Bucharest it is reported that the Rumanian cabinet is keenly watching Greece and it is growing more and more likely that these two countries will act in concert although there is no treaty agreement between them.

Meanwhile, the Austro-German and Bulgarian armies are exerting every ounce of their strength to win a decisive victory in order to sway Greek and Rumanian sentiment to their side.

Sofia officially announces the capture of Negotin and Prohovo in the extreme northeastern corner of Serbia, and Vienna states that Austrian cavalry has reached Valjevo, 50 miles southwest of Belgrade.

The allies are reported to have asked the Serbian army to resist the Teutonic and Bulgarian invaders for only five more days, by which time England and France hope to have big and powerful armies in Serbia. But while the allies are sending men and guns into southern Serbia, the Germans and Austrians are sending men into northern Serbia in an ever increasing stream, while the supply of big guns which are rolling across the Danube to blast the mountain defenses of the Serbians seems inexhaustible.

Problem for Russia.

Russia is said to have massed 60,000 men between Odessa and Kishineff for use against the Bulgarians, but the problem of getting these troops into the Balkans has the Russian general staff balked. They cannot be sent through Austria, because that way has been barred by Austro-German troops; they cannot be sent through Rumania without violating the neutrality of that country, thus running risk of lining the kingdom upon the side of Germany; they cannot be sent through Bulgaria unless Varna or some other port is forced by warships.

Turkish troops will meet any effort Russia may make to land an army on the Black sea coast of Bulgaria, it is reported from Athens, and they already are being concentrated there. The Athens report declares it is feared the Bulgarians could not be counted upon to resist the Russians.

The latest announcement regarding participation of British land forces in the Balkan campaign is contained in a Salaniki dispatch stating that a British brigade will leave Saloniki today for a point 40 miles to the north to prepare for operations in conjunction with the French.

Italy is still hammering away at the Austrian front, which is shaken but unbroken. It is expected in London that the Italian offensive will at least prevent the Austrians from reinforcing their Balkan army.

Russia, by her stubborn defense of Riga and Dvinsk, and her continued offensive in Galicia, is keeping her opponents engaged busily along the whole eastern front. In the west there is evidence that the entente allies are again preparing for an offensive, which may prevent the Geremans from diverting any of their forces there.

UNIONISTS WIN IN SOUTH AFRICA

Capture 31 Seats in Parliamentary Election Under Latest Returns.

Johannesburg, South Africa, Oct. 21.—Unionists will control the next parliament of the Union of South Africa, according to late returns from Wedensday's general election. Up to midnight, the returns showed the election of the following: Unionists, 31; Botha party men, 11; laborites, 3; Dutch Nationalists, 1; Independents, 1.

The feature of the election was the defeat of the labor cause and of those candidates who stood on a peace platform. Especially in the business centers, the vote against the Laborites was very heavy. In Pretoria West General Smutz, minister of defense, received 1,102 votes against 803 for Reitz, the Dutch Nationalist candidate, and 293 for McLean, the Laborite candidate. In Pretoria East, Sir Peter Fitzpatrick, a Unionist, was elected.

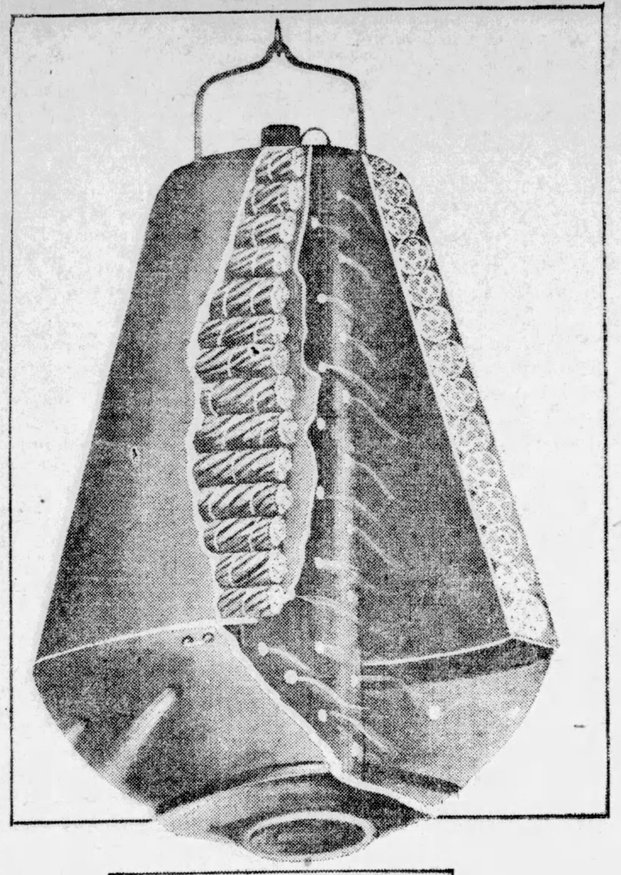
The election in Georgetown resulted in a Unionist gain. Out of the 2,029 votes polled Sir Andrews, an international Socialist, got only 63.

Minister of Justice De Wet was defeated at Kroonstad by a Dutch nationalist.

WOUNDED PHYSICIAN RETURNS

London, Oct. 23.—Dr. W. J. Maloney, of New York, who was wounded severely several months ago while serving with the British medical corps at the Dardanelles, sailed for home today.

ONE KIND OF BOMB DROPPED BY ZEPPELINS IN RAID ON LONDON



◊ ZEPPELIN BOMB ◊

The recent Zeppelin raid on London, in which 55 persons were killed and 114 injured, exceeded in the number of casualties any previous attack on the British capital. The casualties in the raid brought the total for all air raids on England up to 625, of which number 171 persons were killed and 454 injured. The picture printed herewith shows the construction, in section, of one sort of bomb dropped from Zeppelins. At the top is attached a cloth streamer to insure a steady fall. In the interior are rope coils covered with resinous material which is poured over the coils and forms with them and the metal cone a hard, strong metal case when solid. Running down through the bomb is a cylinder containing the chemical thermit, which rises to a temperature of 5,000 degrees F.; it consists of finely powdered aluminum mixed with a metallic oxide. When the thermit is fired by a magnesium primer the oxygen of the oxide combines with the aluminum, producing a molten metal of great heat, capable of consuming whatever it touches and starting destructive fires.

JOFFRE'S APPEAL WHICH ENDED IN GREAT CHANGE

Paris, Oct. 22.—An order of the day issued by Gen. Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, before the beginning of the recent offensive movement of entente troops in Champaign, is published here as follows:

"General Headquarters, Sept. 23.

"General Order No. 43.

"Soldiers of the Republic: After months of waiting ,which has enabled us to increase our forces and resources while our adversary has used up his, the hour has come to attack, to win, and to add fresh pages of glory to those of Marne, Flanders, the Vosges and Arras. Behind the whirlwind of iron fire let loose—thanks to the toil in the factories of France, where your brothers have worked for us night and day—you will go to the assault all together along the whole front, in close union with the armies of our allies.

"Your elan will be irresistible. It will carry you with the first effort to the adversary's batteries beyond the fortified lines he opposes to you. You will give him neither peace nor rest until victory has been gained. Go forward with stout hearts for the deliverance of your native soil, for triumph, justice and liberty.

(Signed.) "JOFFRE."

How well this appeal was answered is shown by another order of the day, which follows:

"The commander-in-chief expresses to the troops under his orders deep satisfaction at the results obtained up to the present by their attacks.

"Twenty-five thousand prisoners, 350 officers, 150 cannon and material which has not been enumerated are the trophies of the victory, the measure of which may be gaged by the impression made throughout Europe.

"None of the sacrifices so readly made has been in vain. All have borne a share in the common task. The present is a sure guarantee to us of the future. The commander-in-chief is proud to command the finest troops France ever has known.

(Signed.) "J. JOFFRE."

BERLIN DEBATES ON PEACEMAKERS

Feeling is Strong Reichstag is to Have Lots to Say Regarding Terms.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Though the German censor has forbidden any discussion of what peace terms will be, there is a heated argument as to who shall make peace. Two suggestions have come from conservative sources, both aiming to limit the participation of the present reichstag in the decision, writes Raymond E. Swing, Berlin correspondent to the Daily News. One proposal is based on the assertion that because the reichstag was elected before the war it cannot represent the people's wishes as to peace. Therefore it is held the only proper solution is to have a new election.

Obviously, those behind this proposal believe that elections now would result in decreasing the radical representation. This suggestion is opposed vigorously by the radical press, which sees the injustice of a special election now when so many of the voters are at the front.

For New Reichstag.

The second suggestion is that in place of the reichstag a new and specially established reichsrat composed of representatives of the reichstag parties and business interests should discuss terms of peace with the foreign affairs committee of the bundesrat.

There is little question, judging from the Berlin Tageblatt's reception of this proposal, that the radical press, will insist that members of the reichstag, as the true representatives of the people, should have, as such, an authoritative part in making peace. It objects especially to the suggestion that those interested directly or economically in certain phases of peace should have anything to say.

RUSSIA TO ISSUE LOAN

Petrograd, Oct. 20.—(Via London)—The Russian government is preparing for the early issue of an internal loan of 1,000,000,000 rubles ($500,000,000). The interest rate will be 5½ per cent. The loan will run for a short term.

CARSON RESIGNS FROM PLACE IN BRITISH CABINET

Week in War Featured by This Crisis and the Sending of Ultimatum to Greece by Entente.

The British cabinet crisis, the attempts of the allies to enlist the support of Greece in assisting Serbia, the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, English nurse, by the Germans, and the declaration of war on Bulgaria by Italy, were the features of the war news during the past week.

Failure of the Dardanelles campaign and the cabinet's Balkan policy resulted in Sir Edward Carson resigning from the British cabinet as attorney-general. While the crisis was acute Premier Asquith was taken ill, and there were rumors that Bonar Law would succeed him as premier.

At the end of the week all attempts of England to persuade Greece to join in the war had failed. Great Britain offered the island of Cyprus to Greece as compensation if that country would aid Serbia. Greece rejected the offer and the entente powers sent an ultimatum to Constantine's kingdom telling her either to demobilize her troops or join the allies. If she did neither the allies threatened to bombard her coast cities.

Italy's warships assisted in the bombardment of Bulgarian coast cities by the allied fleets following her declaration of war on Bulgaria. A synopsis of the week in war follows:

Sunday, October 17.—Great Britain declares a blockade of the Aegean coast of Bulgaria. Bulgarian troops cross Serbian frontier and capture the eastern forts of Zaitcar, 35 miles northeast of Nish. J. L. Garvin, the London editor, says that the allies will win or lose the entire war in the Balkans. Lord Northcliffe predicts conscription before the end of the year. Germans in Russia continue on the defensive and claim the repulse of Russian attacks in Dvinsk, Wessolowo and Smorgon sections. French retake summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf, in Alsace. French aviators bombard a railway station at Metz.

Monday, October 18.—Franco-British forces from Salonika drive back Bulgars at Guevgeli and attack the Bulgarian stronghold of Strumnitza. Austro-Germans in northern Serbia occupy Avala, eight miles south of frontier, and throw Serbias across Ralja river, southwest of Semendria, breaking through one of the strongest Serbian defense lines. Italy announces she will send no troops to the Balkans. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, representing English newspapers at Gallipoli, returns to London and suggests that the Dardanelles campaign be abandoned as hopeless. French make gain near Neuville St. Vaast and hold it against two counter attacks. Violent bombardment by both sides at Tahure, in Champagne. The German war office announces that the Russians were driven back over the Missa north of Great Eckau and that strong Russian attacks before Dvinsk were repulsed.

Tuesday, October 19.—Allies land troops at Enos, on the Aegean coast of Asiatic Turkey. Sir Edward Carson resigns as attorney-general. Cabinet crisis is predicted in Great Britain as result of the failure of the Dardanelles campaign. Serbs and allies reported to have taken Strumnitza. Von Hindenburg's army drives Russians back in fighting about Jacobstadt and pressure against Dvinsk increases. Germans launch attack in Artois to recapture lost ground, but fail.

Wednesday, October 20.—Premier Asquith is taken ill as cabinet crisis becomes more acute. Bulgarians capture Vranja, cutting the Nish-Salonika railway, 50 miles south of Nish. Italy declares war on Bulgaria. Russians advance along Styr river, capturing Czartorysk. Germans make strong attack on six-mile front east of Rheims, preceded by artillery preparation, and drive French from first-line trenches, but lose the ground gained.

Thursday, October 21.—Great Britain offers Cyprus to Greece as compensation if Greece will enter the war in aid of Serbia. Ex-Attorney General Carson announces that his resignation was the result of variance between himself and the cabinet's Balkan policy. The Koelnische Zeitung, in an inspired article, predicts victory as the result of the German coup in the Balkans. Russians reoccupy Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, lost a year ago, and pound the German line at Mitau and before Dwinsk. Germans begin artillery preparation for a renewed attempt to cut off Rheims by an attack between the Butte-de-Tir and Prunay. Italy renews Tyrol offensive to prevent Austrians from withdrawing troops for Balkan front.

Friday, October 22.—Bulgars recapture Vranja, cut Salonika-Nish railway and isolate Serbian army in the north. Allies threaten Greece with reprisals unless she gives assurance that in any case she will not side with the central empires. The report of Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, shows that Miss Edith Cavell, English nurse, was rushed to execution by a firing squad in spite of appeals by American and Spanish diplomats. British submarines in Baltic have attacked more than 30 German merchant ships. Germans make violent onslaught between the Butte-de-Tir and Prunay, east of Rheims, and are repulsed three times. Russians assume offensive southeast of Baronowitschi, capture four German positions and take 3,500 prisoners.

Saturday, October 23.—Allied fleet bombards Bulgaria's Aegean coast. Greece rejects offer of allies. King George appeals to subjects to enlist voluntarily. Russians press on southeast of Baronowitschi, taking 1,500 more prisoners, and win successes north of Tarnopol, in eastern Galicia, taking 7,500 prisoners. Germans fail in attack in Givenchy district and the French artillery silences the German guns in a protracted artillery duel in Champagne. Premier Botha wins in South African election. Italian offensive maintained all along the line.

GORITZ TAKEN BY ITALIANS

Officers in Rome From Front Tell of Austrian Stronghold's Fall.

Rome, Oct. 25.—Goritz, the key to the entire campaign on the Isonzo, has fallen before the combined artillery and infantry attacks of the Italians according to news brought to Rome yesterday by staff officers who have just returned from field headquarters.

These officers further report that the results of the Italian offensive, begun several days ago on the entire front from the Alps to the sea, are much more important than has been announced in the official reports from Gen. Cadorna, chief of staff, which have been given out by the war office here.

Official information on the extent of the Italian gains in Tyrol and on the Isonzo are, they say, withheld until the positions conquered by the Italian troops are consolidated and their advance is made a permanent victory. According to these officers Goritz, the Austrian stronghold on the Isonzo, fell three days ago.

The official statement issued by the Italian office makes no mention of the fall of Goritz, but speaks of heavy fighting in this vicinity, in which the Italians were victorious.

The Italians took enemy intrenchments on Monte Sabetino and the Podgers hill in the Goritz zone, and under fire of the Austrian artillery captured by infantry attacks positions on the Carso plateau, which the Italian artillery had bombarded.

The Austrians made a counter attack and the positions were taken and retaken, the Italians at nightfall retaining their advantage on the left wing east of Peteano and in the center in the direction of Parcotini. The Italians claim the capture of 1,000 prisoners in the day's fighting on the Isonzo.

CHARGE BULGARS WITH ATROCITIES

Serbian Subjects, Both Men and Women, Are the Victims.

Paris, Oct. 22.—Bulgarian troops are accused in dispatches from Athens and Bucharest of committing revolting atrocities in Serbia. They are charged with killing and torturing helpless prisoners, both men and women. Similar brutalities are charged to the German troops who invaded Serbia from the north.

A dispatch to the Petit Journal states that when the Serb minister at Bucharest protested to the American minister there against the atrocities of the German troops and requested the United States government to join in the protest. He presented evidence as to specific cases in which the Teuton troops had violated laws of humanity and civilized warfare.

Exterminated Males.

"The male population of Belgrade was completely exterminated by the Germans," says a message from Turin. Women were victims of the most horrible violence. Women more than 80 years old were carried off as prisoners into Austria. All this was done with object of terrorizing the Slavic inhabitants."

"Bulgarian troops systematically massacre the civil population and burn the towns and cities of Servia," says an Athens dispatch. "Indescribable atrocities were commited in the Timok region and in New Serbia. Hundreds of men were shot, hanged or burned alive. Some were mutilated in a most abominable manner.

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VT298—This lot is of staunch **Wool-Mixed Cheviot** "military" suits in brown or gray patterns. The overcoats are belted or plain, made of handsome, strong **Wool-Mixed** Chinchilla, or other equally excellent materials. In gray, brown or blue. (*Sizes 3 to 8 years.*) Suit and coat, **postpaid** **$2.98** in the U. S.

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VS198—A surprise in skirt values. Fashionable, well tailored skirt priced exceptionally low, and to make the offer doubly attractive, we give you a pretty, good quality black sateen petticoat, as pictured, **free.** Smart, triple-tier, girdle skirt made of popular, serviceable quality black-and-white **Honeycomb Cloth.** The flounces are prettily scalloped and a detachable self-belt is provided. (*Sizes 22 to 30-in. waists and 37 to 43-in. lengths*). Here's unequaled value, made possible, only because we fortunately purchased the material at almost a ridiculously low price. Get your share of this "combination" bargain offer. The skirt with petticoat **free** and **postpaid** in the U. S. **$1.98**

←This **Petticoat FREE** with this Stylish triple-tier **$1.98**

Becoming one-piece **Shepherd Check** Sailor Dress **$1.00**

VR100 Charmingly designed, very popular one-piece sailor dress. Splendidly made of serviceable black-and-white Shepherd Check material and displays tasteful trimming in the red "sailor" trimmings, facings in front and at sides of belt. Full, pleated skirt.

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One-Piece "Combination" MIDDY DRESS 59c

1HR59—Smartly fashioned, becoming dress. Cleverly combines staunch blue or tan Galatea in "laced" bodice and belt. Collar, cuffs and pleated skirt are of black-and-white Shepherd Check material. (*Sizes 2 to 6 yrs.*) A 79c value, **postpaid** in the U. S. **59c**

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Agents—Large manufacturer wants reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 688 Broadway, New York.

We will pay you $75 per month to travel, collect names, advertise and distribute samples. Expenses advanced. Write today. Rider Co., Dept. 138, Coshocton, O.

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Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to any who has been getting poorer while the richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it 6 months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

PATENTS.

Inventions wanted—Patents pay. Send sketches for free search. L. L. Sargent, 702-7 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

FARMS WANTED

Send description of your farm or ranch we have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Owners only. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association, Peru, Illinois.

Wanted—Good farm or unimproved land from owner. H. L. Downing, 155 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Orchards in famous fruit belt of Virginia. Low price; easy terms; on railroad, near market. Write for list. Farm lands $15.00 per acre up. Mild summers, short winters, good markets. If you will send names of two friends interested in Virginia or North Carolina we will enter your name for year's subscription free. Southern Homeseeker. Write L. H. LaBaume, Agri. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Room 20 N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Arkansas—5,000 acres of fine, level valley land, $6 to $12 acre; 1-5 cash, balance annual payments 6% interest. Tracts of 40 acres and up. Write for literature, CENTRAL ARKANSAS FARMS CO., Gifford, Arkansas.

Buy this farm of owner; 160 acres, 4 mi. north of Dundee, Mich., black loam, clay subsoil, good buildings, 2 wells, fenced, tile, good outlet, all under plow; bound to sell. W. Bartow, Dundee, Mich.

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We want farmers' names and pay $2 cash each. Send dime for contract. G-Director, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Two cows, $200 horse, poultry, farm tools, machinery, wagons, harnesses, all crops, potatoes, corn, grain, etc., included; estimated 1,000 cords hard wood, 200 cords pulp wood, all this and more; spruce and fir timber can be marketed in near village; 20 acres meadow, worked fields; spring watered pasture, well fenced; 50 apple trees, also cherries and small fruits; attractive cottage house, barn, for 10 head stock; elm and maple shade; being sacrificed for part cash because owner's wife is anxious to live with her folks; another section; all details, etc. Station E. A Strout Farm Agency, 47 West 34th St., New York City.

We will pay you $120.00 to distribute religious literature and represent us in your community. 60 days' work. Men or women. Experience not required. Spare time may be used. Universal Bible House, Dept. E, Philadelphia.

PLANS CALL FOR 186 NEW VESSELS

Half Million is to Be Spent in Strengthening Sea Power of U. S.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Within five years it is proposed to spend $502,482,214 on construction of aircraft and creation of a huge reserve of ammunition and gun for the navy. That, in brief, is the plan of Secretary Daniels.

The five-year building program contemplates construction of 10 dreadnaughts, six battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 50 destroyers, 15 sea-going submarines, 85 coast defense submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships and one repair ship. The last of these vessels will be built and in commission late in 1924. The total of new war vessels contemplated is 186.

On naval aviation it is proposed to expend $6,000,000 in the five years and on reserve munitions $25,000,000. These figures, with the addition of $48,518,127 for completion or ships already authorized or now under construction make up the total of more than $500,000,000 to be expended on the navy in addition to the regular budget which approximates $100,000,000 a year.

Secretary Daniels will recommend this winter the addition to the navy of 7,500 bluejackets, 2,500 apprentices and 1,500 marines, a total of 11,500 men.

To officer the additional force of marines, the secretary will recommend appointment of one additional brigadier general, two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, six majors, one colonel, an assistant quartermaster, 14 captains, 14 first lieutenants, 13 second lieutenants and 22 warrant officers.

Additional naval officers would be obtained by increasing the number of midshipmen at the academy at Annapolis by not more than 250 men.

For the aviation corps Secretary Daniels will recommend establishment of a special service to which civilian aviators can be appointed.

The 1917 naval estimates to be presented to congress this winter will total $217,652,173, an increase of $67,990,308 over last year's appropriation. Of the increase, $57,003,000 will be for new construction, $8,000,000 for munitions reserve, $2,000,000 for aviation, and the balance of the total reduced. If so, congress will not have to appropriate so much money. Then again, the demand for materials entering into the construction of vessels may continue to be as great or greater than at present, so the estimates will not be too high. The total cost of each of the other types of vessels recommended is as follows:

"Battle cruiser, $17,500,000; scout 000; fleet submarine, $1,500,000; coast submarine, $650,000; gunboats, $760,000; hospital ship, $2,450,000; fuel ship, $1,-$55,250; repair ship, $2,000,000.

The $6,000,000 aviation appropriation would be divided, $2,000,000 for the first year and $1,000,000 for each year thereafter. The reserve munition program would be divided $8,000,000 the first, $5,000,000 a year for three succeeding years, and $2,000,000 for the fifth year.

In announcing the program, Secretary Daniels said:

"The bureau of construction and repair, owing to the increased size and protection of the new battleships, estimates that each dreadnaught will cost, including armor and armament, $18,800,000.

"It may be that these prices will be appropriation will go toward continuing departmental expenses.

The building program to be recommended for the five-year period is:

For 1917 (authorized in 1916): Two dreadnaughts, $15,560,000; two battle cruisers, $11,158,000; three scout cruisers, $6,900,000; fifteen destroyers, $10,500,000; five fleet submarines, $4,425,000; twenty-five coast submarines, $5,750,000; two gunboats, $760,000; one hospital ship, $1,250,000; one fuel oil ship, $700,000. Total, $57,003,000. (Only part of total cost of vessels appropriated the first year.

For 1918: Two dreadnaughts, $31,580,000; continuing work on two battle cruisers, $11,921,000; one scout cruiser, $6,350,000; ten destroyers, $16,900,000; four fleet submarines, $5,577,000; fifteen coast submarines, $13,950,000; one gunboat, $1,140,000; continuing work on hospital ship, $1,200,000; continuing work on fuel ship, $655,250. Total, $84,273,750.

For 1919: Two dreadnaughts, $31,600,000; one battle cruiser, $17,500,000; two scout cruisers, $10,000,000; five destroyers, $10,100,000; two fleet submarines, $5,437,500; fifteen coast submarines, $9,750,000; completing gunboats, $380,000. Total, $90,767,500.

For 1920: Two dreadnaughts, $31,600,000; two battle cruisers, $17,115,500; two scout cruisers, $8,650,000; ten destroyers, $10,300,000; two fleet submarines, $4,215,000; fifteen coast submarines, $9,750,000; one ammunition ship, $799,587; one fuel oil ship, $700,000. Total, $89,133,087.

For 1921: Two dreadnaughts, $31,600,000; one battle cruiser, $23,466,500; two scout cruisers, $10,000,000; ten destroyers, $13,600,00; two fleet submarines, $3,400,000; fifteen coast submarines, $9,750,000; one gunboat, $380,000; one ammunition ship, $766,000; completing fuel ship, $655,250; one repair ship, $1,175,000. Total, $101,786,750.

"AMERICA FIRST" POSTER ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT

Urges Aliens to Learn English and Become Citizens.

Washington, Oct. 20.—"America First" is the title of a striking lithographic poster just issued by the federal bureau of education urging immigrants to fit themselves for citizenship. It is probably the only pictorial appeal ever issued by the government outside of those advertising army and navy recruiting and the parcel post.

"Learn English; attend night school; become a citizen," it says. "It means a better opportunity and a better home in America. It means a better job. It means a better chance for your children. It means better America. Ask the nearest public school about classes. If there is none in your town, write to the United States bureau of education."

The words are printed in Italian, Polish, Yiddish, Lithuanian, Bohemian and Hungarian. There are in the United States 3,000,000 foreign-born persons 10 years of age and over who are unable to read or speak English.

From Washington Evening Star.

Ants have the faculty of crossing water by means of the surface tension of the liquid, but they resort to it only under great necessity.